Potatoes, Potatoes Everywhere And Every Spud Is Free



After picking out a choice spot to do their potato collecting, Mrs. Dora Griffin, Johnny White, Mrs. Delores Griffin, Mrs. Vernett Bracy and their children, all of Portsmouth, work in earnest to do their part in helping to reduce the mound of surplus potatoes which had been dumped in the woods near West Norfolk. When this picture was taken, the group had gathered twelve 50-pound burlap bags of the spuds. What are they going to do with them? Well, all that don't get on the table in the form of various dishes will be shared with County street neighbors.

The government purchased the surplus potatoes, had the farmer spray them with a harmless purple dye so they couldn't be resold and then had them dumped in the woods. Some of them were used for animal food, some were given to institutions for human consumption and the rest were dumped. An Agriculture Department official said that in all probability no more potatoes would be dumped because the market price had risen and farmers could now sell them at a profit.

Uncle Sam Bought 'Em—

And, You Shoulda' Seen People Gather Free Spuds

By CLARENCE H. HUNTER

PORTSMOUTH — The rainy weather the past week-end has had people reciting th lines: "Water, water everywhere and not a drop to drink," but it not only rained water in Wes Norfolk and Churchland—it rained potatoes.

"Potatoes, potatoes everywhere and not a one do have to buy," was the cry of many Portsmouth and Norfolk County citizens as they helped themselves to bags and bushel baskets of spuds which the federal government had bought and dumped.

Uncle Sam paid about $1.04 a bag for the potatoes and then had the farmer dump them in the woods. I would guess that the hill of spuds contained enough potential French fries, potato chips, potato salad, hashed brown potatoes, scalloped potatoes and any other potato dish you can prepare, to feed well over three-fourths of Portsmouth's population.

AFTER THE POTATOES had been bought, the United States Agriculture Department had the farmer spray them with a harmless purple dye so that they couldn't be resold. Then all of the potatoes which weren't used for feeding the animals were dumped in the woods. The government buys potatoes when the market drops below 1.55 per bag and has purchased almost 100,000 hundredweight bags of the crop in the Norfolk area which includes Norfolk, James City, Nansemond and Princess Anne counties.

Institutions have been given 3,900 bags for human consumption and about 40% of the bags were used for animal food. The remainder was dumped in the woods.

The road to "Potato Mountain" was crowded all day Tuesday as people disregarded the rain and the All-Star baseball game to participate in what Jane Hix has called the potato jubilee.

BURLAP BAGS AND bushel baskets were the major containers being used to cart the spuds away. One family unit was using dishpans to carry their picking out to the road and dump them in the car trunk. Another group had come to the scene in a large truck and was loading it as rapidly as possible. And, there was a baseball fan gathering the crop who said that he would not touch another spud until the American League broke the 3-3 tie.

One World War II veteran was overheard telling his wife: "I don't see why I am so anxious to get free potatoes, when I remember how much I hated those dehydrated things I used to get in the Pacific."

"I sure could use these spuds now, though," he contiued. "If I had my former first sergeant and mess sergeant out here. I'd give them each a paring knife and make them peel every single one of these things. This is the best way I know how to even things up for the details I used to get."

MEN, WOMEN AND children made jokes about potatoes and the sickening, rotten stench which rose from the pile; one young wife wondered if potatoes could be "put up in jars," while another described the various dishes her family would get for the next week at least. In the misty rain, a conservative individual wondered aloud why the people were taking potatoes which belonged to the government.

4-Star 4-H'er In Gallion, Alabama Milks Dairy Farm Of $15,000 Yearly

Gallion, Ala., has a 4-star 4-H'er. A report from the United States Department of Agriculture tells the story of a youngster who, in partnership with his father, started dairy farming with three calves and developed a $15,000 business in eight years.

"As far back as I can remember," says Jerry Thomas. "I have wanted to be a farmer. But I wasn't sure what I wanted to produce until my county agent got me started with three dairy calves during the war."

By 1947, Jerry owned 30 head of cattle, including 11 dairy cows, which he was milking and helping to supply a nearby cheese factory. Two of his best beef calves were being fattened for district and state fat calfs shoks. One of these was chosen District Grand Champion and sold for $513; the other brought $147.

Bought A Bull

With the money from these two calves, Jerry bought a registered Jersey bull to help improve his dairy herd, and pleaded with his father to build an approved barn so that they could sell Grade A milk to the creamery and get a better price than they were receiving for their Grade B milk which was going into cheese manufacture.

His father finally agreed, they established a 60-40 partnership and built a $3,000 A Grade barn. Jerry took over full management of the dairy and his father continued handling the cotton, corn and peanut crops.

Last year, Jerry got an average production of 90 gallons of milk a day from 48 cows. There are 72 milk cows in their herd of 140 head. He figures their gross income from milk last year at close to $15,000, of which his share was about $6,000. He earned another thousand as his share of the returns from cotton, peanuts, and beef calves. Jerry also operates a small grocery store which provides him with additional income. State Extension Leader W. B. Hill says that Jerry has the highest farm income of any 4-H'er in Alabama.

Jerry's father, Ivory Thomas, has been farming all his life. He began as a tenant 23 years ago. In 1944, when Jerry began to show profits from his livestock, he and Mrs. Thomas and their five children began buying a 452-acre farm of their own. Over half the farm is devoted to pasture and hay crops. The rest is in woodland, corn, peanuts, and cotton. The latter crop occupies only eight acres.

Improved Pastures.

Jerry spends a considerable part of his time developing improved pastures for the dairy herd. He has spread many tons of lime and phosphate purchased in cooperation with the conservation program of the Production and Marketing Administration. Also, Soil Conservation Service technicians have helped him plan improved conservation practices for the farm.

"I owe a lot to my county agent, Charles Foreman," says the 4H'er who aims to be a Master Farmer. "You know, he got me started in dairying."

Jerry's next step is to get milking machines and increase his herd to 100 good milk cows. He has already added a second registered Jersey bull. And to maintain efficiency in feed production for the herd, the Thomases now own two tractors.

"We are on our way," says the young farmer, "one day we are going to own and operate a dairy second to none in Alabama."

Survey Finds Plight Of Sharecroppers Grows Worse

Suggestions Made By Christian Missions Group

NEW YORK—In the cotton-growing areas of the South, the plight of the Negro tenant farmer—never particularly good—has taken a turn for the worse this spring, news reports indicate.

Bad weather during the growing season left many sharecropper families in debt at the end of last year. Now the mechanical cotton picker and last year's Cotton Acreage Control Act, shifting production from large plantations to smaller individual farms, have thrown thousands out of work. Unemployment is estimated at 15,000 in Southeastern Missouri alone.

What is to be done for these people and their families, who live in increasing insecurity?

Some suggestions are made in a recent six-months' survey of 1542 Negro homes and 570 Negro churches in rural counties of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

The survey was sponsored jointly by the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the Home Missions Council of North America inter-racial coordinating for home missions work of 22 major Protestant denominations, and directed by Professor Ralph A. Felton of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. Its interviewers found poverty, illness, sub-standard living conditions, segregation — but they also found some notes of hope for the Negro people of the rural South.

REA AIDS PEOPLE

One was the Rural Electrification Administration, which has made electricity available, without a color line, to raise the living standards of the rural South. Surveyors found electric lights in most churches and schools, in seven out of 10 Negro farm owners' homes, in more than half the homes of Negro tenant farmers.

Another is the Federal Farmers Home Administration, through which the tenant can borrow money to buy his own farm. Interviewers noted, however, that "in most cases, his white neighbors must help him to get such a loan."

The average owner's house the survey found, had 5.1 rooms compared to the tenant's average of 3.8 rooms. Two-thirds of the owners' houses were painted and screened, only one-third of the tenants' houses had paint and screening.

In general, it was found, the Negro's farm was only two-thirds the size of the average farm in the South. The sharecropper with his one-mule plow cultivates a farm half the size of this. "He gets half the crop on half a farm," the survey states, "but has more mouths to feed in his cabin than the average family."

The tenant's one-year oral lease "provides little security and a lot of paternalism," the survey notes. "If he 'stays in his place' he 'stays on the place'."

FEWE RFARM AGENTS

Investigators found only 357 Negro county agricultural agents in the South, as against 2143 white agents and assistant agents. Less than half of the 1147 farmers interviewed had received any help from their county agent during the past year, because there were fewer than one agent for each county.

The interviewers found, however, that there was an average of 30 ministers in each county. Pointing out that two-thirds of the Negro ministers came from the farm, they suggested that these rural pastors cooperate with the county agents in leading their people to better farming practices.

"A litte demonstration church farm in each parish where the pastor could live with his people and demonstrate a live-at-home program as well as the abundant life, would give every discouraged member a new cause for shouting," the survey states. "The county agent, the vocational agricultural teacher and the resident pastor would make a great team."

Pointing out that more than nine out of ten of the 7486 people interviewed are church members, the survey states, "the church as an institution has a great opportunity in building a new rural South."

And, because the Negro churches are among the few institutions in the South where their people have full voice, they are doubly important.

In addition to working for farm ownership and improved farming practices the church must join with the schools in improving education, interviewers said. They reported that the average Negro child in the area now completes two more grades of school than his parents did — but still lags four grades behind the national average for white children.

CHURCH CONCERN NEEDED

Noting that "students of this problem claim that federal aid will be needed" before the problem of poorer school buildings, poorer teachers and shorter school terms is solved, the survey added, "Our concern is that the church, both in the South and in the North, shall give more concern to this problem."

Of the Southern rural Negro church, interviewers reported many needs, chief among them better-trained pastors who give resident service at one church instead of covering two or more churches over a wide area.

Nearly six out of ten of the ministers interviewed, they found, had never finished high school; 15 had never been to school at all; and only four out of a hundred had complete college and seminary training.

The Phelps-Stokes Fund and the Home Missions Council some years ago inaugurated a training program, now established at 16 Southern schools, for resident and extension service training for these rural Negro minjsters.

One effect the ministers have, the survey revealed, was in getting out the vote. It was noted particularly that in Lincoln County, Ark., where 35 ministers urged their members to pay the poll tax and to register and vote, 39.6 percent of the Negroes paid and registered and 33.2 percent voted. In the same state, in Jefferson County, where only four ministers urged their people to vote, less than one percent registered and voted.

In addition to the help of a resident, trained pastor in leading his people to a better life, the survey suggested inter-racial cooperation between women's church groups.

U. S. Survey Cites Plight Of South's Tenant Farmer

NEW YORK—In the cotton-growing areas of the South, the plight of the Negro tenant farmer—never particularly good—has taken a turn for the worse this spring, news reports indicate.

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"In the 570 churches studied," it is noted, "the Negro women provide a great army of 12,991 workers. Much of their work is among needy of the community. In every one of these 570 communities is a group of white missionary women with similar objectives. If the two groups could work together, not paternalistically but cooperatively, they would write a new chapter in the inspiring and challenging story of missions. This could be a challenge to every women's group, white or colored, North or South."

The battle against segregation is a slow one, but the survey noted, "Many people in the South are facing the tasks of health and education and salvation as common problems of both races ... An increasing number of both white and colored are seeking to unite and work together in solving these problems because they are aware that disease grams and ignorance and sin effect them both."

Consultant and advisor on the survey was Dr. Harry V. Richardson, President of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Fieldworkers included:

Mrs. Lula Alexander, Director of Rural Church Extension, Daniel Payne College, Birmingham, Alabama;

Theophilus Alexander, Professor of Rural Church, Shorter College, North Little Rock, Arkansas;

Whalon H. Blackman, Professor Rural Work, Campbell College, Jackson, Mississippi; Mrs. Ethel B. Dawson, Director of Religious Extension, Pine Bluff, Arkansas;

Samuel F. Daly, Associate Professor of Religion and Philosophy, Shaw University Raleigh, North Carolina;

Ernest T. Dixon, Jr., Director of Religious Extension Service, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama;

Harlee Little, Professor of Rural Work, Hood Theological Seminary, Salisbury, North Carolina.

U. Z. McKinnon, Professor of Town and Country, Phillips School of Theology, Jackson, Tennessee;

Joseph T. McMillan, Pastor, Monroe, Georgia;

Joseph N. Patterson, Professor of Rural Church, Department of Religion, Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina;

Robert M. Pugh, Acting President, Florida Normal and Industrial College, Saint Augustine, Florida;

James E. Robinson, Professor, Department of Rural Church, Phillips School of Theology, Jackson, Tennessee;

H. M. Ruffin, Professor, Department of Rural Church, School of Religion, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia;

Claudius C. Scott, Acting Principal Johnson Memorial Institute, Batesville, Mississippi;

James S. Thomas, Professor of Rural Church, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia;

Samuel T. Thompkins, formerly Instructor, Religious Education, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia;

Wilson Q. Welch, Jr., Professor, Department of Religion and Philosophy, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

TWO-FOLD COMPETITION:

Tenant Farmers Face Bledk Season in South

NEW YORK—In the cotton-growing areas of the South, the plight of the colored tenant farmer—never particularly good—has taken a turn for the worse this spring, news reports indicate. Bad weather during the growing season left many sharecropper families in debt at the end of last vear.

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Survey Found Poverty, Illness

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Tenant farmer shifts from cotton to dairying to provide family's milk; now grosses $5,000

FRANKLINTON, La.—The need for more milk for their growing family got Mr. and Mrs. Willie E. Magee, who lives near here, out of cotton farming and into dairying.

Eight years ago the Magees were tenant farmers, growing cotton and corn and in debt almost every year. Today they own 60 acres, a new home, and 24 head of dairy cattle that bring them a gross annual income of about $5,000.

Grade A milk from their grade and purebred Holsteins, Jerseys, and Guernseys is sold in New Orleans, a route truck picking up 30 gallons at their gate every day. An electric cooler keeps the milk in top quality until the truck arrives.

Magee wants a herd of 40 milk cows and about 140 acres more of land to "see my children through school."

It was partly his desire to see that his children get at least a high school education that influenced him to shift from cotton to dairying.

"Cotton chopping and picking used to keep them out of school part of the spring and fall," the 36-year-old dairyman explains, "But dairying doesn't interfere with education."

However, Mr. Magee is no one-crop farmer—whether it's cotton or dairying. Aside from milk, he sells hogs, calves, poultry, eggs, and vegetables.

"Of course, I didn't switch from cotton overnight," says Magee. "It took 8 years and a lot of help from my county agent for me to grow out of cotton and into dairying."

Recently his county agent has been helping him improve and expand his pastures. Now he is growing lespedeza, Dallis grass, and White Dutch clover for his herd. And he is building up the productivity of his land with such winter legumes as Austrian Winter peas, vetch, and crimson clover.

Magee's eldest son, now 16, was awarded over $100 in prizes at the recent parish fair for calves he raised as a 4-H project.

Three years ago Mr. Magee built a new home. He used timber off his own land, and did most of the work himself.

Mrs. Magee is proud of her new kitchen, gas stove, electric refrigerator, sink, and hot and cold running water.

Aside from a few white farmers in the community, most of the Magees' neighbors still count on cotton for their cash income. However, already three families have been converted to dairying by the Magees' success. The county agent says he expects a large percentage of farmers in the area to turn to dairying and tung oil farming within the next few years.

Farm Family Switches From Cotton To Cattle; Now Grosses $12,000

WASHINGTON — The Henry Wellses, a Louisiana champion colored farm family of Port Hudson, switched from one-crop cotton farming to livestock, poultry, and truck a few years ago and now often gross annually as much as $12,000, says a report received this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Louisiana State Extention Service.

For years, Mr. Wells followed the pattern of farming he learned from his father and counted on cotton as his sole cash crop, despite heavy losses caused by boll weevils. Then one day about 15 years ago, he attended an Extention meeting where learned that some of the farmers in his parish were increasing their income by reducing their cotton acreage and turning the land into pasture for cattle and hogs as supplementary cash crops.

The next year, he and his family thought they would try their hand at raising livestock. Encouraged by nearby market outlets at Baton Rouge, they gradually increased the size and quality of their herd and continued to cut their cotton acreage. Today, they grow no cotton at all, but they own 70 head of cattle, including a purebred Hereford bull, a Holstein milk cow, and a Jersey, Also, they raise about 50 hogs a year for market.

BEST STOCK

The cattle and hogs owned by Mr. and Mrs. Wells and their five children are rated among the best in Louisiana, says Assistant State Extention Agent R. J. Courtney. He points out, for example, that Mr. Wells won awards for grand champion and a class champion at the State livestock show last year with a pair of Poland China pigs. At the same show, his son Edward, a 4-H'er, walked off with the grand championship prize for his Jersey heifer.

But winning championship awards is not unusual for the Wellses. Two years ago, the family won first prize in the ownership division of the State-wide "Better Living Contest." At the State poultry show, Mrs. Wells won first prize with one of her New Hampshire layers last year, making six consecutive years of prize winning at the show.

Mr. Wells says that their success with livestock has been due largely to acquiring better breeds and to pasture improvement under the direction of the county agent, Maurice Edmond. In order to ensure plenty of winter grazing, Mr Wells turns under his corn stalks and seeds the field to oats. "This not only provides good grazing, but also improves our land," says the head of the champion family. A few years ago, the Production and Marketing Administration helped them dig a stock pond.

TRUCK CROPS

In addition to livestock and poultry, the Wellses also produce truck crops--sweetpotatoes, Irish potatoes, peas, beans, cabbage, turnips, okra, tomatoes, and sweet corn on their 115-acre farm. Annually these bring about $8,000. For example, last year they sold 2,400 bushels of sweetpotatoes at about $2 per bushel.

Their farm is a family enterprise. All help plan and operate the farming program. In addition to handling chickens, Mrs. Wells also helps feed the livestock; Henry, Jr., does most of the tractor work: Edward, 16, helps dig and grade the potatoes; Mr. Wells hauls the livestock and truck products to market, and he also helps spray the cattle against flies and other insects; two daughters and a son are away.

Mr. Wells has found the spraying is extremely helpful. A year ago, he and 64 other farmers in the parish got together as a result of County Agent Edmond's prompting and bought a $600 power sprayer. Now they spray their cattle every six weeks. "This keeps our calves healthier and enables the whole herd to put on weight faster," says Mr. Wells, who plans to continue his livestock enterprise.

Veteran BecomesPoultry Farmer



James L. Bryant, 20-year-old veteran and former 4-H'er of Clarksville, Tenn., raised a poultry flock of 1200 this year. He has sold 800 and plans to keep 300 layers. As a 4-H club boy, James used to raise a few chickens as a project. After his discharge from the Army last year, he decided to try his hand at poultry on a large scale. At left is his father, Roland Bryant, who operated a 50-acre swine and tobacco farm. USDA Photo.

Linder Raps Truman for Negro Outgo

Georgia Agriculture Commissioner Tom Linder yesterday charged the Truman Administration with driving Negro tenant farmers away from their livelihood on Southern farms.

Linder said that tenant farmers and farm wage-workers are being driven North to seek city employment. He argued that Federal farm policies make it impossible for land owners to continue employing them.

On his return to Atlanta from a National Farm Forum in New Orleans, Linder blamed the Truman Administration for reducing allotments of basic crops to the point "where Negro tenants can no longer get a livelihood on Southern farms."

Linder pointed out that most of the tenant farmers migrating North are unskilled and therefore are in a bad position to get jobs when they reach Northern cities. He said:

"Large numbers of them will become charges of Federal and local governments as soon as they migrate from the farm to the city."

He added that "the majority of tenant farmers and wage-hands are and always have been Negroes."

Linder also expressed the opinion that his own farm plan has a good chance of getting Congressional approval this year.

All it needs, he believes, is a favorable response at a meeting of Congressional leaders and Southern farm representatives in Washington late this month.

Linder has offered his plan as a substitute for the controversial Brannan Plan for farm subsidies. The Georgian's idea is to put minimum market prices on farm products rather than stabilize farm markets with Government subsidies.

Linder's program was adopted at a meeting of the commissioners of agriculture from 14 Southern States held early in December. Since that time, the commissioners have decided to invite Congressional leaders to a meeting in Washington late this month so they may again review the plan.

At the Washington meeting, the Commissioners will seek a Congressional green light to rush the bill before Congress.

The Southern farm plan proposes that minimum prices be set up on farm commodities just as labor gets a minimum wage. The minimums would prevail only on the domestic market, leaving the foreign market to fluctuate according to the demand.

Get Farm Housing Loan



Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stuart, Hempstead County, Ark. are reading the news about their getting a farm housing loan authorized by the Housing Act of 1949 which Congress passed last summer. Up to date only whites have been granted loans. The Stuarts own an 80-acred farm near Ozan but fire destroyed their hime recently. His mother, Mrs. Nancy McFadden, is standing.

Impressive Ceremonies Mark First Farm Housing Loan To Negro Family

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — In a ceremony marked with dignity and simplicity, more than 1000 persons Jan. 13 witnessed the closing of the first Farm Housing loan in the Nation to a Negro family when State Director J. V. Highfill of the Farmers Home Administration presented a check for $3,000 to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stuart of Hempstead County in the auditorium of A. M. and N. College.

Funds from this loan will be used to construct a 5-room farm home for the Stuart family on their 80-acre, debt-free farm near Ozan in the southwestern part of the State.

Authority for Farm Housing loans was provided by Congress last summer with the passage of the Housing Act of 1949 which contained a section for the construction, repairing or remodeling of farm dwellings or buildings.

In making the presentation of the check Mr. Highfill said, "We are today witnessing the practical application of the enactment of a law by the Congress of the United States. Better housing is a vital need for all the people of our Nation whether they live in the cities or on the farms. A better house is a step toward the more abundant life and more happiness and prosperity regardless of our situation in life.

"We in Arkansas are happy, of course, to make the first loan to a Negro family in the United States," Mr. Highfill continued, "and this family is to be congratulated on this achievement."

The principal address was delivered by John G. Lewis, Jr., State Grand Master of Masons, A. F. & M. of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. "The presentation of this check today," said Mr. Lewis, "points up the fact that the State was created to serve the individual. In some countries the sole reason for the individual's existence is to serve the State. This ceremony that is taking place here is one of the best ways I know of in combatting the various 'isms' and ideologies now taking root in many parts of the world.

"This loan for a farm home to the Stuart family is not a gift. It is an opportunity for them to improve their status as farmers. This is a loan from the Government of the United States which they will repay with interest, and in repaying it they will become better citizens for having entered into this contract. And it is my sincere hope that this will be the forerunner of more loans of this type to thousands of citizens, Negro and white, not only in Arkansas but throughout this great Nation."

Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, President of the College, pointed out that it was no accident that the first loan of this type is being made in Arkansas because "Arkansas is the land of opportunity for all the people who live within its borders." He said it was appropriate that this ceremony was being held at one of the Land Grant Colleges of the State since the Land Grant College was founded to extend education, self-help and all the facilities provided by the State in helping to promote the general welfare of all the people.

Tom Stuart bought his farm several years ago through the Farmers Home Administration and later sold it to the Government when the War Department needed it for a proving ground area during World War II. After the war he rebought it from his own savings and recently lost his home by fire. He was assured of a new home when he received a Government check for $3,000 which marked the beginning of a new day for him and his family. Seated on the platform with Mr. and Mrs. Stuart and other distinguished guests were their two children, Ralph, 17, and Essie Dean 19, both of whom are students at the college.

Musical numbers were furnished by the college choir under the direction of A. M. Lovelace. Prayer was offered both at the opening and close of the program by the Rev. G. G. M. James of the college faculty. Ocie Lee Smith, Special Representative of the State Office of the Farmers Home Administration, was master of ceremonies and presented the visitors and distinguished guests. All-American News recorded the event in pictures, which will be shown in theatres throughout the Nation.

Among those who were platform guests were B. D. Faught and Mrs. Mamie H. Van Epps from the State Farmers Home office in Little Rock, W. M. Sparks, County Supervisor of Hempstead County, home of the Stuart family; Robert E. McLelland Carl G. Dintelman and Carl E. Barge of the FHA office in Pine Bluff; S. M. Nunn, Smith-Hughes Instructor Sparkman; Mrs. Ruth R. Burns, Home Management Supervisor, Jefferson County; Fred Waldon, Pulaski County; E. E. Evans, Director, Veterans Program, A. M. and N. College; Harry Bass, Executive Secretary, Little Rock Urban League; C. Rock Robinson, Administrative Assistant, Texas State Office, Farmers Home Administration; James P Davis, Administrative Officer, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Little Rock; John Gammons, Chairman Negro Division, Farm Bureau, Pine Bluff; C. A. Hicks, Supervisor, Negro Schools in Arkansas; G.S. Rivers, Principal Searcy Negro High School; J. W. Mason, Assistant FHA Supervisor, Crittenden County; L. Herbert Henegan of the National Office, Farmers Home Administration.

NEGRO GETS 1ST FHA FARM LOAN

Constitution State News Service

STATESBORO—A young Bullock County Army veteran and his wife this week received the first farm housing loan made to a Negro in Georgia under the new Farm Housing Legislation of 1949, R. L. Vansant, State Director of the Farmers Home Administration, said.

Harvey V. B. Wilson, of Rehobia Community, who teaches at Rehobia School received the loan and construction of their five-room house will begin immediately.

These farm housing loans are made to eligible farm owners to construct, improve, alter, repair or replace dwellings or other farm buildings essential to the operations of their farm.



SIGNS FOR GEORGIA'S FIRST FARM HOUSING LOAN — Statesboro, Ga. -- A Bulloch county farm family, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Wilson affix their signatures to papers for the first Farmers Housing Administration rural housing loan made to Negroes in Georgia. Left to right: Hal Roach, FHA supervisor; A. S. Bacon, assistant state director of Negro extension for Georgia; M. M. Martin, Bulloch county agent, Mrs. Lebertha Wilson, wife of borrower; Harvey V. B. Wilson, borrower; J. W. Lawton, vocational agriculture teacher; George W. Johnston, Statesboro attorney; R. L. Dunlap, assistant state supervisor of vocational agriculture. — (Atlanta Journal Photo)

First Farm Housing Loan Made to Tan Miss. Family

Couple With Five Children to Get $2,200 Check in Ceremony at Jackson College

JACKSON, Miss—Mr. and Mrs. David Robinson of Monticello, will be the first colored family in the State to receive the Farm Housing Loan at special ceremonies Thursday, Jan. 26, at Jackson College.

Presentation of a check for $2,200 will be made by State Director T. B. Fatheree of the Farmers, Home Administration, the agency named by the Secretary of Agriculture to administer the Farm Housing Program in accordance with the Housing Act of 1949.

State Leaders to Attend

Scores of agricultural, business, religious and professional leaders, both white and colored, are expected to attend from a wide area in the delta.

President Jacob L. Reddix of the college, said in making the announcement:

"We are happy to make the facilities of the college available for this ceremony in co-operation with the Farmers Home Administration.

"Both Congress and the agency are to be complimented for making every effort to improve housing conditions for low-income farm-families."

The Robinsons, who were born and reared in Lawrence county Northwest of Monticello, have three daughters and two sons, all of whom have completed high school. They include:

Allean, a graduate of Alcorn College, now home economics instructor in Clarksdale High School where the youngest son, Lenwood, is a senior; and David Jr., who is in his third year at Western University, Kalamazoo, Mich.

J. H. Carr, Lawrence county FHA supervisor, said of Robinson: "Here is a man Lawrence is proud of. He is pulling himself up by his own boot straps."

The family is well thought of by members of both races in their community.

Couple's Achievements

With most of the family away or married, Robinson and his wife, Julia, farm 33 of the 133 acres they own.

They made more than 250 barrels of corn this year and exceeded that when the children were home to help. They also made 86 gallons of pure ribbon cane syrup for sale and home use.

Their livestock includes two mules, three milk cows, several calves and a large flock of chickens.

Robinson says his success has been due to better farm practices and co-operation with all the agricultural agencies serving Lawrence county.

He has been chairman of the trustee board of the local school for the past 23 years, deacon of his church, and works closely with the county agent, R. C. Page.

Mrs. Robinson is secretary of the Monticello Club of Home Demonstrators, and a tireless church worker.

Their new home will be built largely by his own labor and will be located about 20 yards from a good hard surface road.

It will have running water lights, bath, modern kitchen telephone and all conveniences.

Soil Discovery May Work Miracle

'Beef Cattle' Top Project for Miss.

By LEM FOSTER

JACKSON, Miss.—Negroes in Mississippi are taking an active part in their state's project—beef cattle—which is destined to change Mississippi's cotton-producing poverty status to a top spot in the country's beef production.

The discovery of a "brown loam" soil area—one of the finest soils for growing pasturage grasses, stretching across the state is the key to this unusual interest in beef cattle.

VIEW EXPERIMENTS

The state Agricultural Experiment Station has a "brown loam" sub-station at Oakley to which a number of farmers and leaders were carried and shown the experiment plots on which ordinary beef cattle were grazing on the improved pasturage and adding more than two pounds a day to their weight.

Farmers and business men are taking options on large and small acerages of this brown loam section and increasing numbers of rural students in the college of the state are taking special studies in beef cattle raising.

Three GI seniors at Alcorn State College are seeking Federal aid for a cooperative project in beef cattle raising on a 160-acre farm now owned by the father of these young men.

SPARKED BY PREXY

Leadership in this new agricultural venture will come from the new president of Alcorn, Dr. J. R. Otis, a graduate of Iowa State College, and a successful farmer in his own right.

He drove me to the Oakley Experiment Station where I had a rare opportunity to see at first hand this demonstration of the immediate possibilities in the rich brown loam soil of Mississippi, that bid fair to make the state the top beef cattle producer of the country and transform the small farmers from "rags to riches."

— "FORTIETH IN '50" —

First Negro Farm Housing Loan Granted Lawrence County Couple

JACKSON — Mr. and Mrs. David Robinson of Monticello were the first Negro family in the state to receive a farm housing loan. The check was presented at special cermonies at Jackson College in January.

Presentation of the check for $2,200 was made by State Director T. B. Fatheree of the Farmers Home Administration, the agency designated by Agriculture Secretary Brannan to administer the farm housing program under the housing act of 1949.

The Robinsons were born and reared in Lawrence county, northwest of Monticello. They have three daughters and two sons, all of whom have completed high school. A daughter, Allean, a graduate of Alcorn College, is now home economics instructor at Clarksdale high school, where the youngest son, Lenwood, is a senior.

David, Jr., the fourth child, is in his third year at Western University at Kalamazoo, Mich.

J. H. Carr, Lawrence County FHA supervisor said of Robinson: "Here is a man Lawrence is proud of. He is pulling himself up by his own bootstraps."

Their new home will be built largely through Robinson's own labor, and will be located about 20 yard from a hard surface road. It will have running water, lights, bath, modern kitchen, telephone and other conveniences.

GI Farmers To Study API Research Results

AUBURN, ALA., July 6—Four groups each of white and Negro GI farmers totaling about 900 from Bullock, Elmore, Pike, and Russell Counties will tour the API Aricultural Experiment Station here this month to study research results.

The groups, which are composed of 481 white and 380 Negro GI trainees, will be led by the head GI vocational agriculture teacher in each of the counties who are under the supervision of L. L. Sellers, associate supervisor, API vocational agricultural education.

The various groups will study artificial breeding of dairy cattle, production of beef cattle and hogs, pasture improvement, gardening, forestry, poultry, field crops and fish culture.

The series of tours for white GI's will open July 13 with 125 from Elmore County; July 18, 100 from Russell and Bullock; and July 19 and 20, 256 from Pike. For the Negro GI's, the tours will begin July 24 with 100 from Pike; July 25, 80 from Pike and Russell; July 26, 100 from Elmore; and Aug. 1, 100 from Bullock.



HAITIANS COMPLETE EXTENSION COURSE — Georges Roux and Jores Leveque, left, agronomists of Haiti, were congratulated by Extension Service officials last week upon their completion of seven months of study and observation of farming methods and agricultural Extension demonstration work in this country. Extending the good wishes are: T. M. Campbell, third from left, field agent; Dr. Fred P. Frutchey, in charge of the Foreign Student Section of Extension Service; John W. Mitchell, field agent; and Philip Hooker, educationist. The Haitians also received certificates of merit. In the background are flags of some of the 63 countries that have sent trainees here since the establishment of the program six years ago. — (USDA Photo)

Haitians End Course In U.S. Extension

WASHINGTON — Two Haitian agronomists received certificates of merit last week from Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for having completed a course of training in Extension methods.

The two are Jores Leveque and Georges Roux, who began studying and observing farming methods and Extension programs here last October. Presentation of the certificates was made by Dr. Fred P. Frutchey, in charge of Extension's Foreign Student Section.

The agronomists began their training here in the Washington office with a brief orientation course and then went to Alabama, where they observed first hand how the Extension demonstration program operates in promoting better farming methods. They received further training in Texas, and returned here in April for two-week's study of over-all Extension administration. Upon their return to Haiti last week, they were to resume their duties of supervising farm agents in their respective districts.

Both Haitians were interested in studying agricultural Extension organization and methods, soil conservation techinques, dry farming methods, better ways of cultivating vegetables, tobacco, rice, corn, cotton, and peanuts, improved methods of controlling insects and plant diseases, and how to operate tractors and other mechanized equipment. They reported that they learned something of all of these during their seven-month stay. Part of their time was spent living on farms with farm families.

For the last six years, trainees from Haiti and 62 other countries have been coming here for training in our farming methods and Extension organization under an arrangement of in-service training grants made by the State Department and the Department of Agriculture. These grants are given in fulfillment of the U. S. Government's policy of scientific, educational, and cultural cooperation with other countries. Six of these grants have gone to Haitians.

Extension Service Holds Housing School

The second annual housing school will be held May 15-19 at the State 4-H Club Camp, Dublin, Georgia, according to a report of P. H. Stone, State Agent for Negro Work, Georgia Agricultural Extension Service. The school's program is built around the theme "Family Built Homes" this year. "The value of families doing much of the labor utilize in construction will be stressed," M. Stone emphasized.

The school will be under the general supervision of Augustus Hill, Special Rural Housing Agent, Georgia Agricultural Extension Service. Mr. G. I. Johnson, Agricultural Engineer, Agricultural Extension Service, will assist with the supervision of the instructional phase of the school.

The major jobs to be taught during the week are: Planning the family home, making cement blocks, laying cement blocks, carpentry, plumbing, painting, and making cabinets. Each of these jobs will be under direct supervision of county agents who have had special training in the various jobs to be taught, according to comments by Mr. Hill.

"All counties where Negro county agents are employed will be represented by one older 4-H club boy and an adult farmer. The agents and their group will arrive at the Camp Sunday afternoon," Mr. Stone stated.

Officials from the State and Federal offices of the Extension Service and Rural Housing, are expected to participate in the program Friday, stated the State Agent. Friday morning, visitors will have an opportunity to observe the trainees at work. The public is invited to all of the events Friday.

In discussing the rural housing program Mr. Hill intimated that "labor usually ran 40% to 60% of the construction cost and for the average farm family much the labor will have to be done by the families themselves if the kind of progress we want to make in rural housing is made."

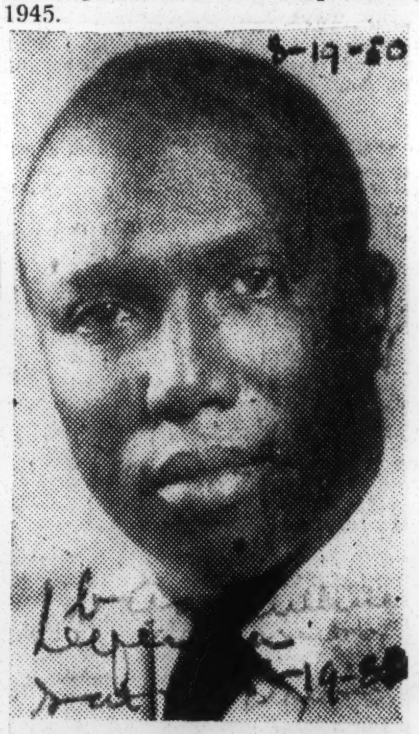
Awarded Fellowship At Cornell

RALEIGH, N. C. — (ANP) — A fellowship for one year of study at Cornell university in Itheca, N. Y., has been awarded to William C. Cooper, Negro 4-H club specialist for the State College Extension service, it was announced last week by Dr. I. O. Schaub, extension director.

Cooper is one of seven extension workers in the United States to be approved for fellowships for the 1950-51 collegiate year. All are or will be in supervisory or administrative positions.

The awards are made by the Farm Federation, with headquarters in Chicago. Director of the Foundation is Frank Peck.

Cooper, a native of Burlington, attended Alamance County Training school and Hampton Institute Hampton, Va. From 1939 to 1943 he was a farm management specialist with the Farm Security administration, located at Tilley. For two years he was farm agent in Wake county. He has been 4-H specialist since September, 1945.



PRAIRIE VIEW INSTRUCTOR —Sherman Briscoe, information specialist, U.S. Department of Agriculture, is teaching a graduate course in public relations techniques for farm Extension Service workers from 14 states who are attending the regional summer school at Prairie View A&M College, Aug. 7-25.

Add Farm Housing Specialist To Extension Staff In Texas

The appointment of Emmett A Randolph, agricultural Extension agent, as a State housing specialist was announced last week in a report received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Texas State Extension Service.

Prior to his promotion, Mr. Randolph, a Tuskegee graduate, had been an Extension agent in Fayette county since 1933. During those 17 years, he contributed much to the development of an improved housing program in the county, says the reports.

One of his outstanding accomplishments was the organization of a farm housing group who built a sawmill out of an old automobile engine and sawed up enough lumber off their farms to repair their homes, construct barns and other farm buildings, and an Extension office and farm shop.

In the report, State Leader W. C. David says that Mr. Randolph will provide colored farmers all over the States with technical assistance in building and remodeling their homes and farm buildings. He will place major emphasis upon the use of native materials in order to help the farmers reduce the cost of improvements, Mr. David adds.

With the appointment of Mr Randolph, two States now have colored housing specialists on the Extension staffs. The other is Georgia, where Augustus Hill was named to such a post three months ago. He is holding an annual housing school in Dublin, Ga., May 15-19. There, farmers will be taught how to make and lay cement blocks, to do carpentry work, install plumbing, and how to paint their homes.

Virginia Farms

Extension Work Activities Listed in Monthly Report

PETERSBURG, Va.—Following are extracts from some recent monthly reports on cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics issued from Virginia State College. The report was edited by Miss Thelma T. Howlett.

IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY 675 students, adults and 4-H club members witnessed the recent annual Agricultural Exhibit and 4-H achievement Day at the County Training School. Housewives, farmers and 4-H club members exhibited 345 items and 94 of the 117 boys and girls enrolled in club work made exhibits from their projects. The Rev. John W. Lemon gave an address on "Value of 4-H Work and the Youth." Expenses of the program were defrayed by $236, solicited by community chairmen and neighborhood leaders and $50 donated by the Board of Supervisors.

Approximately 400 children and adults attended the third annual 4-H and Achievement Day at the Greensville County Training School on Oct. 20. The guest speaker was Ross W. Newsome. Two movies, "Where the Road Turns," and "On the Road of Tomorrow" were shown.

Ryan Hall Shcool in Nelson county was the scene of another Achievement Day attended by about 800 4-H club members, leaders and visitors. Pins were awarded 23 4-H members for outstanding accomplishments during the year. Eleven 4-H clubs exhibited 962 articles and six home demonstration club exhibited 325 articles.

The first United Nations flag made in the county was presented to the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College by an outstanding member of the Norfolk County 4-H club. Other flags were presented to Virginia Theological Seminary and College in Lynchburg, Virginia States College in Petersburg and Hampton Institute.

In Bedford county outstanding 4-H garden members were given trips by leaders to the Atlantic Rural Exposition and to the Nelson County Achievement Day. Those attending the Rural Exposition in Richmond were John Barlow, Edith Parky, Creasy Club; Muriel Hicks, Oak Mountain Club; Lorraine Calloway, Katherine Calloway, Forest Club. Barbara Burwell, Fannie Henry, Western Light Club, made the trip to the Nelson County Achievement Day.

Better Negro Farmers

Thomas M. Campbell is an extension field agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Although his territory is the whole lower South from Florida to Oklahoma, he works out of Tuskegee Institute. He was the first Negro farm demonstration agent in the United States; he has been on the job for 44 years.

Only city folks have to be told who Tom Campbell is. His name is known all over the rural South to both white and Negro farmers, for he has done a tremendous service to the agriculturists of his race.

At the beginning of this year he joined with another Negro field agent, John W. Mitchell (who has been on the job since 1917) in a look-ahead statement of what is in store for the Negro farmer in the South.

"Things are not likely to be very bad," says Tom Campbell, "and yet they may not be too good."

What he meant by that somewhat enigmatical statement his release, sent out from the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, makes clear.

Cotton, says the statement, is not now the only cash crop; indeed, for many families it is not the main cash crop. There has been much diversified farming: tobacco, peanuts, truck crops, timber, beef and dairy cattle, and poultry. But Negro farmers this year will have to look forward to a declining income level because price supports are no longer mandatory for many farm products. But, says Campbell, because so many farmers made better incomes during the war and postwar years than they ever had before, a lot of them got out of debt and the price declines will not affect them disastrously.

Negro farmers are getting to be better farmers all the time. In many cases they are mechanizing their activities. Campbell estimates that 50,000 Negro farmers in the Southern states now own tractors. The change from a cotton economy to another type is of value to the farmers, for with more livestock produced they are also producing more crops such as corn, wheat and rye.

Mr. Campbell points out a great need for construction work in rural areas. Almost every Negro home in the South needs some sort of repairs; many of them ought to be abandoned. A vast number of homes do not as yet have toilet facilities, and some families have to walk a quarter of a mile to get water. These facts are distressing to contemplate. It is to be presumed that the provisions of the public housing bill passed by Congress last Summer may be of considerable help in improving Negro residential property on Southern farms.

The most hopeful sign of all is that the new generation coming on is better educated in every way than its predecessors. Negro schools are better than they were one, two, three or more decades ago. There is now probably no family in the South in which there is not at least one member able to read, write and keep simple accounts. These Negro youths are being encouraged by their families, their schools, their pastors, their farm agents and their white friends to learn methods of scientific agriculture by which they can raise the cash income of their families. There are, for example, about 350,000 colored 4-H Club members now in the South.

The government is helping, too. When Campbell began work in 1906 he was the only Negro agent in the entire country. Now there are more than 800 of them. How encouraging it must be for Tom Campbell now to look about the South and to observe the fruits of his own labor and that of others he has trained or championed!

Colored Personnel Of Extension Increased 35 Percent Since War

The number of Colored farm and home demonstration agents and supervisors in the South has been increased by 35 percent since the war, states the 1949 annual report of M. L. Wilson, Director of Cooperative Extension Work, to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The report shows that since 1945, the number of permanent colored workers of State Extension Services in the southern region has increased from 562 to 761 as a result of the Bankhead-Flannagan Act. During the same period the number of white workers in the region increased from 3,775 to 4,682, or 24 percent. There are no colored Extension workers outside the South.

Director Wilson points out that the agents, white and colored, are devoting more time now to problems of livestock husbandry. This is in line with the marked shift to swine, beef and dairy cattle in the South.

One of the major problems which confronts farmers who are making the shift is that of producing more food. The agents conduct demonstrations to help farmers develop better pastures, and get larger yields of grain, including corn, oats, and sorghum. This latter crop is just getting under way in some sections. It is especially suited to drier areas.

Director Wilson reports that while farm demonstration agents help the men shift to livestock, carry out sound soil and water conservation practices, combat insects and livestock and plant diseases, and develop better management practices, the home agents help the women with home problems.

During the year, approximately two million rural families adopted better homemaking practices recommended to them by Extension Service workers. For example, home agents throughout the country helped 222,000 farm families improve their kitchens, and assisted 359,000 in improving the furnishing of their homes. These aids included selection of rugs, curtains, pictures, making-over and arrangements of furniture, the report says.



MORE FEED FOR LIVESTOCK ECONOMY — One of the major problems which confronts farmers who are shifting from cotton to livestock in the South is that of producing enough feed. Here, a group of Alabama farmers is shown touring a farm that is shifting to beef cattle. The farmers are looking at grain sorghum, a food crop that is becoming more important in some sections of the South. Left to right in foreground are: District Extension Agent C. A. Williams, State Extension Leader W. B. Hill, Silvester Phillips, owner of the farm, and County Agent J. T. Alexander of Montgomery county, Ala. — USDA Photo.

All Negro Workers Located in South; 761 Agents on Job

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LARGER GRAIN CROPS

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AGENTS AID FAMILIES

Both farm and home agents help families plan the rebuilding or remodeling of their homes, and the construction of sanitary facilities. Also, they conduct health and recreation programs, and aid families with problems of relationships, including child development and training. About 300,000 families were aided with such problems in 1948.

The work of Extension Service is not limited to rural areas. In some urban centers, home agents conduct demonstrations in nutrition, clothing, house furnishings, and in the use of household labor-saving equipment.

In a few areas, specially trained agents carry on educational and demonstrational programs with grocery stores for the purpose of showing the merchants and their employes proper methods of handling fresh fruits and vegetables.

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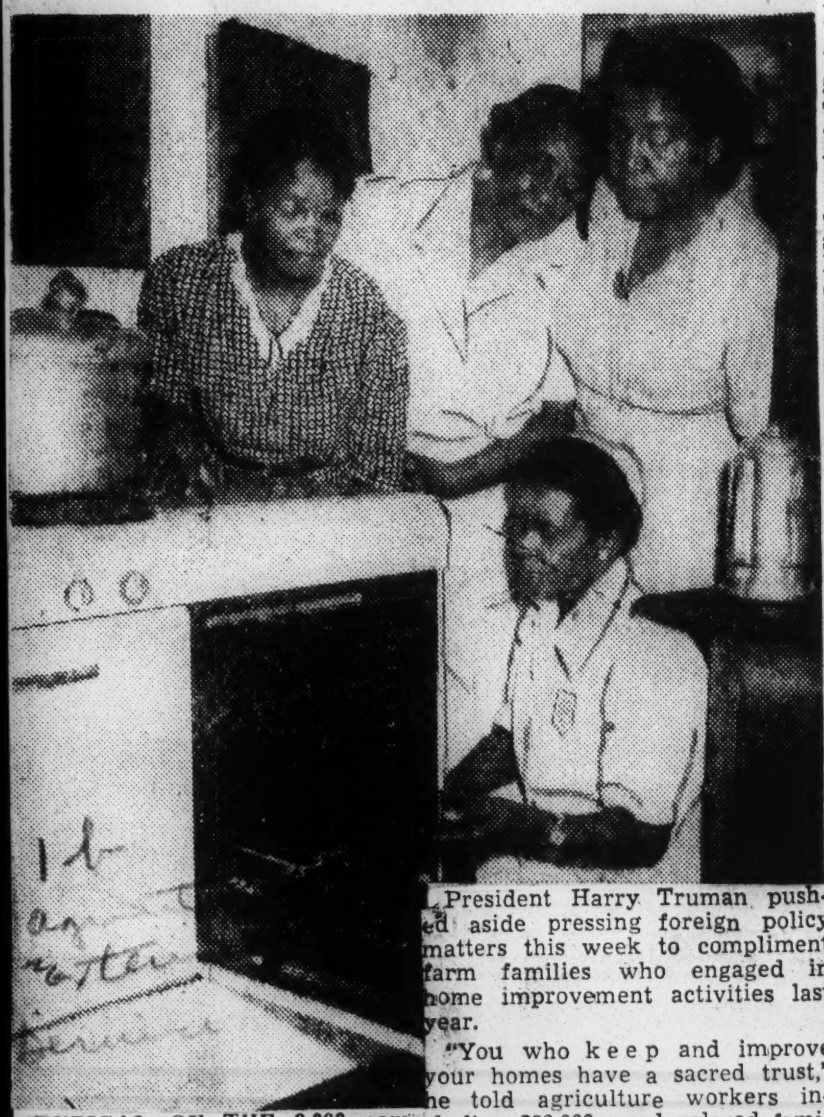
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Cite 232,000 Negro Farm Families As Examples In Home Improvement

Of FARMS and FARMERS



TYPICAL OF THE 8,000 communities where Negro homemakers are observing National Home Demonstration Week, April 30 to May 6, is the Glenwild community, near Clarksville, Tenn. These members of the local Home Demonstration Club are inspecting the new electric range of Mrs. Susie Gilmer, volunteer leader, who is showing off her possession. Left to right are: Mrs. Augusta Richardson, Mrs. Birdie Buckner, Miss Margaret Harlan, home demonstration agent, and Mrs. Gilmer.

About 300,000 rural colored homemakers are taking part in the various programs marking the observance. Among the group are some of those who made home improvements in 1949 and during previous years, and most of the 164,000 women who hold membership in 5,066 Home Demonstration clubs. The theme of the observance is: "Today's home builds tomorrow's world."

Principal activities being carried out this week consist of an intensive membership drive by the Home Demonstration clubs, review of projects achieved, a series of home tours, radio broadcasts, group discussions and demonstrations.

Last Year's Record

A record of last year's accomplishments through the home demonstration program shows that 22,000 families were aided in building or repairing their homes; 32,000 were given help in improving their kitchens; 81,000 were encouraged to screen the doors and windows of their homes, and 51,000 were assisted in beautifying their yards.

Also, 176,000 families were aided in preserving food, altogether, these families canned 30 million quarts of meats, fruits, and vegetables. The home agents also helped 26,000 families with child- development and guidance problems.

The guidance and demonstration work is carried out by 369 home agents and 45,000 local volunteer community leaders who conduct their programs through the Home Demonstration clubs.

The demonstrations are conducted monthly in most of the 8,214 communities now being served by a Negro Extension program in the 17 Southern and Border states.

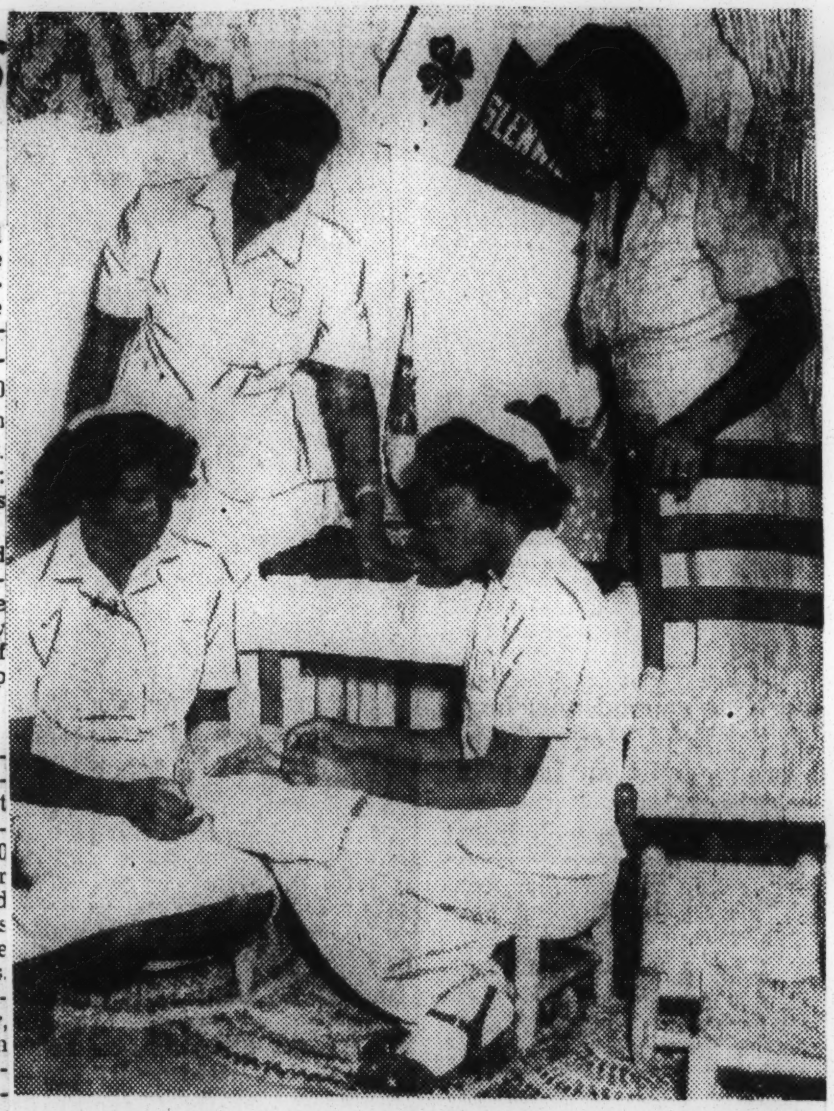
President Harry Truman pushed aside pressing foreign policy matters this week to compliment farm families who engaged in home improvement activities last year.

"You who keep and improve your homes have a sacred trust," he told agriculture workers including 232,000 rural colored families who took advantage of the Department of Agriculture's Home Demonstration Clubs in 1949.

A discussion of how these farmers increased the value and comfort of their homes will be the focal point of the 1950 observance of National Home Demonstration Week, April 30-May 6.

Serve As Guide

M. L. Wilson, director of extension service, cited these families as "serving as a guide to the accomplishment of more home improvement projects."



AN IMPORTANT FEATURE of National Home Demonstration Week, April 30 to May 6, is display of home-made articles in thousands of communities as is being done in Glenwild. Note rugs, chair bottoms, comforts, bedspreads, quilts, dresses, and doilies. Seated are 4-H'ers Helen and Finley Gilmer working a design in a swing cover made of burlap bags. Observing them are their grandmother, Mrs. Susie Gilmer, volunteer 4-H and community leader, and Miss Margaret Harlan, county home demonstration agent.

Extension Work Suffers From Lack Of Interest

THE magnitude of the job being done against tremendous odds by Negro county farm agents and home demonstration agents working under the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in seventeen southern states, is heavily underscored in a recent report on allotment of funds for colored Extension work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950.

While the figures showing allotment of funds for white Extension work were not immediately available, some indication of the wide gaps between funds set aside for the two groups may be gained from the unreasonable differences in salaries of white and colored county farm and home demonstration agents. This subject has already been treated editorially in the Journal and Guide. It was revealed, among other things, that in some cases the highest salary of the colored farm agent is less than half the lowest salary of the white agent in the same state!

The latest Extension Service report breaks down the allotment of funds for its Negro division as follows: Total funds from Federal sources, and funds from within the states. Under the former are listed monies made available under the SMITH-LEVER, CAPPER-KETCHAM, and BANKHEAD-FLANNAGAN Acts. Sources of the state funds are given as, state and college, and the various counties.

Generally speaking, the allotment of Extension Service funds by states for Negro work during the past year followed the same pattern as the unequal salary scales. North Carolina is shown to have had a total of $583,635 in Federal and state funds to rank highest among the 17 states. While this figure, at first glance, appears to be impressive, it must be borne in mind that a total of $294,603 of this amount represents funds made available from within the state itself reflecting interest in the project on the part of state and county officials.

In sharp contrast, Virginia made available during the year a total of only $57,136 in state and county funds, as against a Federal allotment of $167,290.56 which, by the same token, would seem to indicate a definite lack of interest in Negro Extension work by officials of the Old Dominion at the state and county levels.

By comparison, even South Carolina, which is admittedly one of the more backward states of the South, made a better showing. The report places its total allotment of state funds at $115,389 as against Federal allocations totalling $201,184. But in almost every instance the affected states showed up badly in the funds they appropriated for the work.

The only conclusion to be drawn from these revelations is that the states themselves are not sufficiently interested in the welfare of their colored Extension agents and the job miracles they are trying to perform against such overwhelming odds.

U.S. Agency Cites Campbell Honor

WASHINGTON

The U. S. Department of Agriculture took official cognizance of the inclusion of Thomas M. Campbell, first colored county extension agent of the department, in the AFRO's 1950 Honor Roll, recently, when it sent to all State directors in the United States, a notice of the citation.

Signed by M. L. Wilson, director of the extension service, the memorandum, under the heading of "Veteran Extension Worker Cited for Service," read:

"This week's edition of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspaper includes among 29 white and colored leaders cited by the paper, Field Agent T. M. Campbell, for "outstanding service in the betterment of rural living."

Mr. Campbell, who on Thursday, May 18, wrote thanking the AFRO for the honor he received, informed the newspaper that on previous day he addressed a group of the department's information workers on his personal recollections of Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver.



On 'Voice of America'—

Three Maryland farm women and their home demonstration agent appeared on a "Voice of America" broadcast last week and described how they improved their homes. Left to right: Mrs. Grace Estep of Norbeck, Md.; Mrs. Pearl Brogden of Spencerville, Md.; Miss Ethel L. Bianchi, the home agent; Miss Betty Wason, radio broadcaster of the State Department's International Broadcasting Division, and Mrs. Carrie Hill of Spencerville, Md. The broadcast is originating in the Department of the Interior building.—USDA Photo by Hunton.

'Voice of America' Airs 3 Md. Farm Women

WASHINGTON—Three Maryland farm women and their home demonstration agent appeared on a "Voice of America" broadcast last week and described how they had been able to improve their homes as a result of the Cooperative Extension Service program of their state and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The farm women who took part in the broadcast were Mrs. Pearl Brogden and Mrs. Carrie Hill of Spencerville, Md., and Mrs. Grace Estep of Norbeck, Md. They were interviewed by Miss Ethel D. Bianchi, home agent of Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, and by Miss Betty Watson, radio broadcaster of the State Department's International Broadcasting Division.

HOME IMPROVEMENT

Miss Bianchi pointed out during the broadcast that the home improvements which the women had made represented the achievement of a ten to fifteen-year goal. For example, she said that Mrs. Hill had been adding pieces to her kitchen in a modernization project since 1943 when she purchased a gas range. Last year, she completed an eleven-year dream with the addition of a new sink.

Mrs. Estep started working toward the remodeling of her home and the addition of a bathroom in 1937. Today, she and her husband have a beautiful, modern seven-room home with running water and a bath. Mrs. Estep saved money from her poultry projects to help with the modernization.

Mrs. Brogden and her husband started out in a log cabin more than thirty years ago. "Little by little," said the farm women, "we bought thirty acres on which we raised truck crops and fruits." Later, they built a six-room home which they remodeled a few years ago and added another room and a bathroom. Mrs. Brogden said she raises about 1,000 chickens every year. "I sell some, can some, eat some all along, and put the rest in my freezer locker." On an average, she cans 600 quarts of food a year.

MR. T. M. CAMPBELL

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JOINT CIVILIAN ORIENTATION CONFERENCE
APRIL 17-24,1950

Secretary of Defense
Louis Johnson

John Leon Collis
Captain,U.S.Navy
Conference Director

James C. Evans
Civilian Assistant to
the Secretary of Defense

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
T. M. CAMPBELL
by special invitation of the Secretary of Defense, is a member of the April 17-24, 1950
JOINT CIVILIAN ORIENTATION CONFERENCE
participating in the meetings held in the Pentagon, Washington, D.C., and observing operations, demonstrations at the service bases: Quantico, Ft. Benning, Eglin AFB, Pensacola NAS

(seal)

LOUIS JOHNSON
Secretary of Defense

Photograph
Lt.Colonel C.H. Davidson,USAF, John G. Baker, A.A. Bennett, George K.B.Bowden, T.M.Campbell, Stewart P. Coleman, R.M. Eaves, I. William Hill, William S. Konold, John C. Markey, L.K. McDorman, Joseph D. Mooney, A.R. Olpin, Worthington Thompson, Joseph R. Gilliam, Jr., Warren C. Platt, James C. Sargent, Fred. R. Tuerk, John B. Watson, H.B. Zackry. (A-339-U.S. Photograph)

Program- Joint Orientation Conference-April 17-24,1950
Sunday, April 16. Open House for Members. 4:00 - 8:00 P.M.
Hotel Statler.

Bulletin -Department of Defense-Industrial Mobilization Program. The Munitions Board Munitions Board Manual 40-1. March 17, 1950

QUANTICO, VIRGINIA. April 18-19, 1950 (Photographs- literature)

FORT BENNING, GA. 3rd Infantry Division. April 19-21. (photographs-Literature) (Demonstration of Weapons, Tactics, Airborne Training and Equi Equipment).

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE,FLORIDA April 21,1950
Photographic Booklet- Letter signed. W.E. Kepner,Major General, U.S. Air Force Commanding
Air Proving Ground
Eglin Air Force Base, Florida

The Tuskegee Herald. Tues. May 2,1950
T.M. Campbell Closes Tour of U. S. Defenses. Local man views some of nation's Military set-ups.

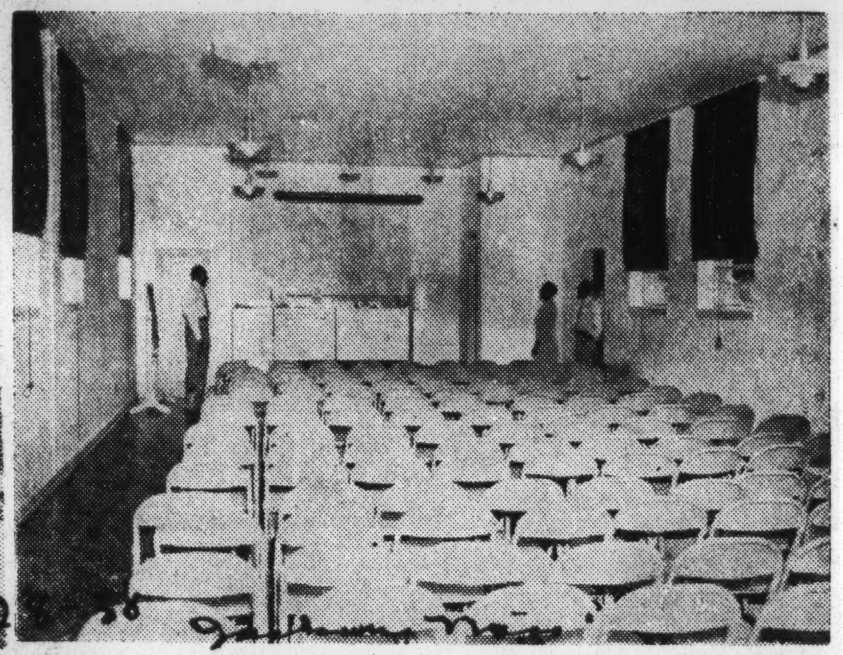
OUR WORLD. June 1950
U.S. Armed Forces: 1950
20 pages of pictures giving inside story of how the Negro fares in Army,Navy, Air Force.

Agricultural Extension Service
Mississippi

NEW YAZOO AGRICULTURAL BUILDING A BOON TO DELTA NEGRO FARM FAMILIES



This modern new $36,984 agricultural building and curb market, left center, for Negro Agricultural Extension Service work in Yazoo county and opened recently, is proving a big help to farm families of the county. The demonstration room, pictured at right, seats 160 persons and serves as a meeting place for various Negro rural groups.



New Yazoo Building An Aid To Delta Negro Families

YAZOO CITY — (Special) — A modern $39,984 agricultural building and curb market to be the center for Negro Agricultural Extension Service work in Yazoo county was opened recently, climaxing 16 years of progress in bringing improved farming and homemaking methods to the rural Negro population of that county.

Similar progress has been made in two other Delta counties, Washington and Bolivar. Formerly used by the county health department, the Washington County Negro Extension headquarters provides a well equipped kitchen, large meeting room and adequate office space.

The Bolivar County Negro Extension building, built of concrete blocks, is 24 by 60 feet. Seating capacity of the assembly room is about 100 persons. Equipment for foods demonstrations by the home agent includes a gas range, electric refrigerator, deep freeze unit, sinks and floor cabinets.

Efficiency of Extension teaching will be greatly increased through use of the new facilities at Yazoo City, stated Negro County Agent D. W. Lindsey of Yazoo County. This agent began the Negro Extension program in the county in 1934.

"After spending five years in one-room office with floor space 12 by 18 feet, I first discussed with farm leaders and the Negro home agent during the year 1939 the possibilities of setting into motion a cooperative movement which would establish a building for Extension work, and which also could be used as an educational center for Negro farm people," the Negro county agent said.

The building was adopted as a county-wide objective for the year 1949, after the project had been dropped during the war years. The Yazoo County Negro Farm Bureau sponsored the effort.

A total of $4,984 was raised in an initial drive with the cooperation of Negro farmers, civic organizations and business firms. This money was used to buy a 80 by 90 foot building site and to pay an architect.

Realizing that funds raised would not be adequate to complete the project, the Negro county agent and a committee of 11 leaders presented the blue prints and specifications to the county board of supervisors and asked for their cooperation. In August, 1949, the Supervisors voted to construct the building with public funds.

After the $26,049 building contract was let, the site was deeded to Yazoo County by the Negro Farm Bureau. The entire project is county property, and all expenses of its operation and upkeep will be borne by the county.

Total cost of the agriculture building and curb market was $36,984.

The main two story structure is 24 feet wide and 61 feet deep with a 40 by 24 foot wing for the Curb Market. It is of modernistic concrete, brick and steel construction. All floors are covered with asphalt tile

Seating 160 persons, the demonstration room on the first floor is being used as a meeting place by various Negro rural groups. On the stage in this room is a kitchen equipped with water heater, electric range, double drain sink and electric refrigerator.

Other demonstration room equipment includes a 16 millimeter motion picture projector with accessories, a conference table and 150 folding steel chairs. Shades will be provided to darken the room when pictures are shown during the day.

Separate offices on the second floor are provided for the four regular Negro County Extension workers, county agent, home demonstration agent, assistant county agent and secretary. The secretary's office includes a small lobby and adjoining work room, and an additional small office is available for the general use of farmers.

Rest rooms and an electric water fountain are on the second floor. All windows are fitted with venetian blinds.

The Curb Market is used to teach processing and marketing to farm people, who can sell surplus products there without paying a fee.

Facilities of the market are a 40 by 14 foot concrete floor for general use, a processing room with necessary equipment, storage room and toilet.

"Farm people are already showing a new enthusiasm, a new pride in farming which ultimately will result in a better understanding of their problems, and a better rural living for those who grasp the opportunities which are being offered," the Negro county agent declared.

Agricultural Extension Service

Mrs. Alice Carter Oliver
First Negro Home Demonstration Agent in Mississippi

Alice Carter Oliver, First Negro Agent, Will Retire

Daily News, Jackson, Miss.
Agricultural & Ind. Wed. 8-30-50

STATE COLLEGE — (Special) — Alice Carter Oliver, the first Negro home demonstration agent in Mississippi and district agent in charge of Negro home demonstration work in Mississippi since 1917, is retiring this year due to ill health.

Under her leadership, the number of counties employing full-time Negro home demonstration agents has grown to 54. These agents work with over 21,000 4-H Club girls and as many women.

Most of these 54 home demonstration agents are college graduates, trained in home economics. Under the supervision of Alice Carter Oliver they are striving to improve homes and family standards of living through better practices in homemaking, gardening, poultry raising and marketing.

Alice Oliver always had strict ideas about the training of young home demonstration agents, according to Miss May Cresswell, state home demonstration agent. She encouraged them to work in clean white uniforms, wear sensible shoes and to set a good example for the girls with whom they worked.

For her years of leadership and service, Alice was honored during the 1950 Negro 4-H Short Course at Alcorn A. & M. College on a special "Alice Oliver Day."

In 1917, Alice realized that work similar to that being done by white home demonstration agents might improve the living conditions of Negroes. She applied to E. R. Lloyd, then director of Extension, through Miss Susie V. Powell, then state home demonstration agent, for permission to organize groups of rural Negro women and girls in agricultural and homemaking projects.

Her first compensation was $1 a year with the use of the government franking privilege. Her first groups were organized in Coahoma county.

"The planters readily understood the needs of the Negro families and were for the most part in sympathy with my efforts," Alice recalls.

A year of Alice's efficient service resulted in her being placed on salary and given the title of district agent in charge of Negro Home demonstration work. She was assigned to 17 counties in north Mississippi.

She visited boards of supervisors, told them of her work and the needs of her people and often convinced them that the services of a Negro home demonstration agent would be a valuable asset to the county.

When asked how she, an unknown colored worker, managed to get an audience with these boards, Alice said, "Many times I got in through the fron door of the board room by seeing a supervisor's wife or some other influential white lady at the back door. Sometimes she would put on her hat and go with me to met the board."

Alice Carter was born in Frankfort, Ky., the youngest child of Mose and Lucy Carter. She attended Greenhill public school in Frankfort, Kentucky State college and did advanced study at Cheyney Training school in Pennsylvania and at the University of Illinois.

After teaching for six years in the schools of Frankfort, she came to Sunflower county in 1940 to do social work with Negroes at Stephensville. In 1911 Alice Carter married George H. Oliver, superintendent of Negro schools at Clarksdale.

She served as supervisor of home economics under the Jeanes Fund and taught in the Negro schools of Clarksdale.

"George and Alice were highly respected by both white and colored people in Coahoma county and the surrounding Delta," said Miss Cresswell, who has known Alice since her early years with the Extension Service. "They worked as leaders among the Negroes and had the confidence of the white citizens."

HONOR SERVICE TO NEGRO PEOPLE

Race's First HD Agent Retires After 33 Years

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

State College, Miss., Aug. 29—Honored for 33 years' service to her people at the bimonthly extension conference here Monday was Alice Carter Oliver, first Negro home demonstration agent in Mississippi and district agent in charge of Negro home demonstration work since 1917.

Alice, who retired this year, was presented a silver cream pitcher and sugar bowl by Miss May Cresswell, state home demonstration agent, on behalf of the state agricultural extension service staff.

Boswell Stevens of Macon, recently elected president of the Mississippi Farm Bureau, asked the co-operation of the extension service and other agricultural agencies in building a great farm organization in Mississippi.

"Our one goal is to help agriculture in Mississippi," Mr. Stevens declared. "We must build a great farm organization that is so democratic that it will be the last to be infiltrated by communistic groups."

Dr. Clay Lyle, state entomologist, urged that every precaution be taken to prevent pink boll worms from being brought in the state from infested areas by Mexican cotton pickers.

"These laborers might bring in the worms in their picking sacks in seed or infested locks of cotton," he said. "If planters will notify us, the state plant board will send an inspector to the places where the workers come into the state to check their sacks."

In explaining the 10-year pasture program under way in Mississippi, W. C. Thompson, extension pasture specialist, advised farmers not to "haul off anything from their farms that can be driven off on foot."

The soil testing laboratory sponsored by the Mississippi experiment station and extension service tested 35,000 soil samples this year compared to 8000 three years ago, said L. E. Gholston, assistant extension agronomist. He asked farmers to send in their soil samples early to avoid spring and fall seasonal rushes whenever possible.

"In the past we have been helping farmers produce cotton," asserted T. M. Walker, cotton specialist. "Now we must help them market cotton; help them know what they have as to grade, staple and a fair value."

Leads in Cattle

Mississippi is leading the Southeastern states in the increase in beef cattle numbers, pointed out Paul F. Newell, animal husbandman. Twenty-five per cent more heifers were retained last year to increase herds.

"Sheep numbers are small, but growing more rapidly than any other livestock, particularly in the Delta," he said. "Mississippi is showing the highest increase in sheep numbers of any state in the nation."

W. L. Richmone, hog specialist, named diseases the greatest problem in the expanding market hog production program, which he said is adapted to any size and type farm. "If I don't lose over 10 per cent of my hogs, I expect to sell my corn through them at $2.70 a bushel," he quoted a state hog producer as having said.

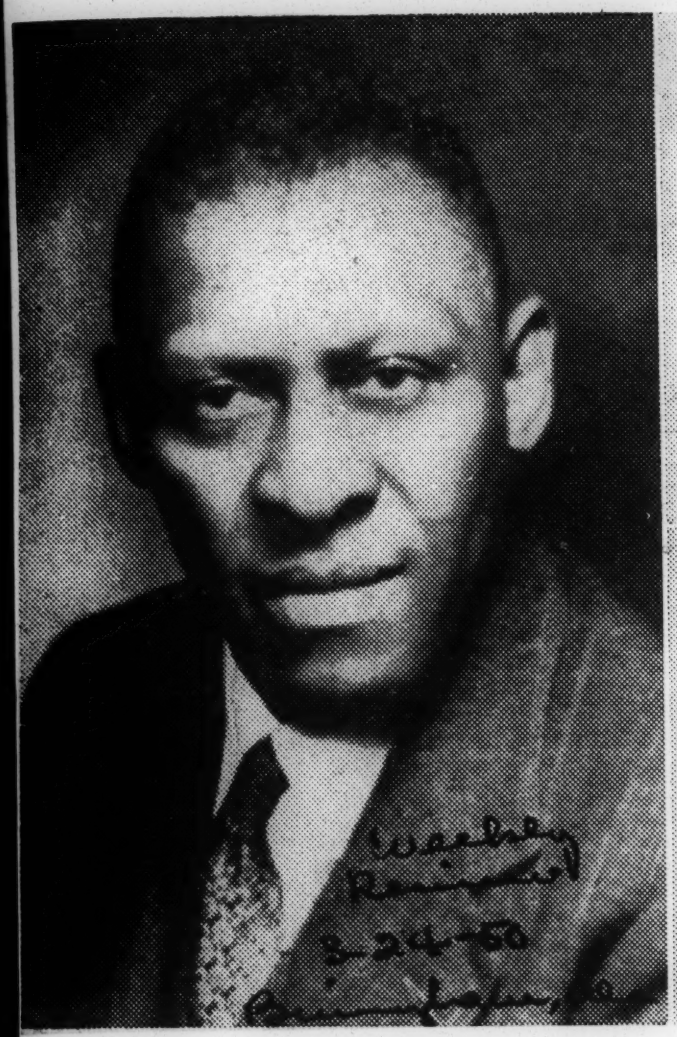
Dr. J. R. Otis, president, Alcorn A & M college, Mississippi's Negro land-grant college, stated that feed costs on the college farm used to be $10,000 a year, but since state college workers helped make a pasture plan, no feed had been bought since Jan. 4, 1950. The money saved is being put into minerals and teaching facilities.

He predicted that the Alcorn college students, 98 per cent of which come from Mississippi homes, will be outstanding Negro leaders in the South and urged that facilities be provided to train and keep them in their home state.

1b 1950

Agricultural Extension Work

MR. T.M. CAMPBELL- AWARD- Completion of Forty Years of Service



United States Department of Agriculture

Award for Superior Service

Thomas M. Campbell

is hereby given Official Commendation for Superior Service

Citation:

FOR HIS OUTSTANDING AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK AMONG AND WITH OUR COLORED FARM POPULATION

United States Department of Agriculture

Thomas M. Campbell

In recognition of completion of Forty years of service in the Department of Agriculture

Report Reveals Work Done In Agriculture, Economics

Community Improvements Achieved With Aid Of Extension Agents

PETERSBURG, Va. — Farm and home agents have been very active during the past month working with farmers and homemakers in an effort to help them improve their farms and homes.

A recent report issued by the Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, Virginia State College, covers activities concerned with community improvement, farm machinery, food and nutrition, house furnishing, kitchen improvements, pastures, sewing and handicraft, soil conservation, tobacco, tours and wheat.

Because of the efforts of 4-H Club members in Esmont community, 37 families painted their mail boxes and put in new posts or fixed the old ones. In addition to this, 14 families improved their yard fences and shrubbery around the home.

* * *

FORTY-FOUR PERSONS attended the first tractor clinic held at Lawrenceville, where they learned to keep their tractors in good operating condition for a long and efficient life. Tractor specialists gave demonstrations in tractor safety, operator's instructions, air intake systems, spark plugs, cooling systems, and lubrication. The tractors and instructors were furnished by three local farm machinery dealers.

A food and nutrition school was sponsored in Greensville county by nine home demonstration clubs and the Bowen's Electric Company of Emporia. Those in attendance at the school were taught improved methods in nutrition food preparation and were introduced to the values of a properly selected school lunch. Demonstrations were given in the preparation of breakfast breads and cereals, meats, and meat substitutes, vegetables in the daily diet, milk dishes and beverages. Two motion pictures were also shown. Six home demonstration club members from five clubs in King and Queen county were trained in the preparation of one dish meals.

A lamp clinic, held in Louisa county, was attended by 26 women. Thirteen lamps were made in the clinic from jugs, oil lamps, and candle sticks. Lamp shades were made from paper, parchment and polyplastex. The types of lamps and blubs to be used in the home were also discussed.

Katherine Blow painted her walls and woodwork, covered the floor and made curtains. She also purchased an electric refrigerator and a gas stove and arranged these units in the L-shaped kitchen pattern.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor, also using the L-shaped kitchen arrangement, has no modern conveniences in her home but did such a beautiful job of improving her kitchen that it has been cited as being ideal for the lower income family.

She papered the walls, painted the woodwork and furniture, covered the floor, and made curtains. Her cabinet space includes an old washstand, a covered cupboard with the high legs sawed off, and a table closed in with doors added. A wall shelf provides space for water next to the work table. Instead of walking in an adjoining room for water as she had done for the past 20 years, she arranged a hand-washing center, using the washstand equipped with towel racks with a medicine cabinet on the wall above it.

* * *

JOHN WILLIAMS OF Carver community in Greensville county told a group of 30 farmers who toured his farm recently that before he seeded his six acres of Ladino clover and orchard grass in September, 1949, that his annual sale of hogs averaged $500. The operator of the 158 acre farm disclosed that to date he has sold $1,663 worth of hogs and plans to sell 37 more very soon.

Another field meeting was held on the farm of J. S. Everett in Nansemond county where two-and-a-half acres of Ladino clover and orchard grass was seeded on October 10 of last year. This pasture has been grazed continuously with 51 hogs and two cows. Twenty-one of the hogs have been sold at a gross price of $882 and the pasture still takes care of 30 shoats and two cows.

In Nelson county 4-H Club members completed two phases of their home improvement project which included 162 braided rugs made from new and old material. The boys completed 23 foot stools which were made from cans and 52 serving trays were stenciled.

* * *

AN EXHIBITION BY 17 home demonstration and 4-H Clubs in Sussex county included 235 dresses, 25 slips, 103 aprons, 65 clothes pin bags, 11 chair covers, 10 rugs and 45 pieces of crochet work. Sixty-seven shoe-shine boxes were made and outfitted by 4-H Club boys. The exhibit was a result of sewing and handicraft projects.

The fourth annual soil conservation field meeting, held on the farm of Solomon Fournoy in Prince Edward county on July 10 was attended by 200 persons. From a 50-acre, poor, eroded, and run-down farm ten years ago, Mr. Fournoy has developed a good farm plan and achieved an increase in yield in everyone of his crops. Visitors on the farm saw a 100 bushel corn plot, a demonstration in dark tobacco consisting of eight varieties, a well-managed two acre Ladino clover and orchard grass pasture, two acres of kudza holding the hillside in place, a forestry management program in operation, a good three-year rotation and other practices necessary to successful farming.

Because of several farm meetings concerning tobacco diseases, it was evident that farmers are conscious of the amount of damage done their tobacco crops by such diseases as black shank and Granville wilt and are anxious to get good varieties that will resist them.

* * *

TOURS IN BRUNSWICK, Chesterfield, and Halifax counties gave farmers and homemakers opportunities to see demonstration in kitchen improvements, water and sewage systems installed, yard improvements and outstanding work in poultry, livestock, pastures, tobacco, corn hybrids, food preservation and home gardens. The tours have been used to stimulate better farm and home practices throughout the counties.

Negro Farm Leader Retires After 33 Years

Probably one of the happiest men in Nashville today is G. W. Senter, retired. For some 33 years G. W. Senter has been assistant county agricultural agent in Negro work in Davidson and Williamson counties. The veteran agricultural worker retired recently under the University of Tennessee Extension service retirement plan.

Senter can look back over the past 30 years with much satisfaction. In addition to making numerous contributions to the general agricultural and educational life among colored people where he worked he has reared a family of nine children. Five of them have college degrees, ranking from B. S. degrees to Doctor's degree in veterinary science.

It was Senter along with other Negro leaders who were successful in establishing Haynes High School, the only high school for Negroes in Davidson County outside of Nashville. Today, the modern equipped institution offers educational facilities for more than 400 students.

"The first conference ever held toward establishing the school was in my office," Senter said. "It was a long struggle, but after we convinced officials that the school was badly needed, everything went fine," he said.

Senter came to Nashville from Madison County. His father was a Baptist preacher and a school teacher. At the age of 24, he entered A and I. Normal and six years later graduated in the first agriculture class.

While at the school, he served for two years as superintendent of the college farm. He held this position for a while after graduation, but in 1917 was named to the position he held for the next 33 years.

Senter can recall that in 1917 there was no Negro farmers producing milk for the market. Today in Davidson and Williamson Counties, there are scores who make a living milking cows. Many of them produce "Grade A" milk for the Nashville market.

"Farming in general has improved" he said. "There is more livestock, better quality livestock and many farmers are taking better care of their land," he added.

One of Senter's sons, Howard, recently graduated as a veterinarian at Tuskegee, Ala. "As far as we are able to determine, Howard is the first Tennessee Negro to graduate in veterinary science from an accredited school," his father said. Howard has accepted a position with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and is stationed at Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Another son, Gilbert, has a Master's degree from A. and I. State College and is teaching there. Nelson, also a graduate of the same school, is teaching vocational agriculture at Haynes High School.

Two girls have graduated from college. Milbra just last week was appointed assistant home demonstration agent in Williamson County to work with Negro families and Marion is teaching in a Haywood County high school.

Of the other children, one is still in school and the others are married. Senter is especially proud of the large family. "They have never caused us any trouble," he said. "They were able to go to college because up until about four years ago our home was just off the college. None of them were afraid to work," he added. Senter said that the whole family worked together in paying the school expenses.

Although Senter has retired from his "old job," he will continue to be very active doing many things he likes to do. Some of the work will be the same as before, that of giving assistance to many families he has worked with so long.

1b 1950

Mr. Tom Campbell, Field Agent
United Stated Department of Agriculture

Helping To Make A Better South

As each year passes, the South becomes a better place in which to live. One factor is found in the work and person of Tom Campbell. His name is known widely among Southern agriculturists, both white and black. As a young man he became the first Negro demonstration agent in the region. That appointment was a happy one for Tom Campbell, for it set him at a work he wanted to do. It was also a happy one for the South, for it put into the government's service a man of rare abilities. Ever since 1906, Tom Campbell has served his people and his region.

Now he is a field agent for Negro work of the United States Department of Agriculture. His territory is seven Southeastern states, and he works out of Tuskegee Institute. The task he has performed has been herculean, and it is far from finished. Indeed it will never be finished, and Mr. Campbell is the last man in the world to want to see it finished. But he has around him now a host of other devoted field agents whose work he directs. Their job is to make the Negro farmer of the Southeast a better farmer than he could be without their help. By improving standards of agriculture, these men are increasing the income of the South. They are raising standards of health and education. They are creating wealth for the region.

That the job may be done properly they know instruction must begin with Negro youth. For a week just past they helped to conduct a Southwide 4-H Club camp for Negro boys and girls at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va. By a carefully worked-out program for every day, these government agricultural workers guided eager learners—Negro youths from 17 states—along paths calculated to make them better farmers and better citizens of their own communities.

Such work is of extreme importance. It is the sort of work to which Tom Campbell has dedicated his life.

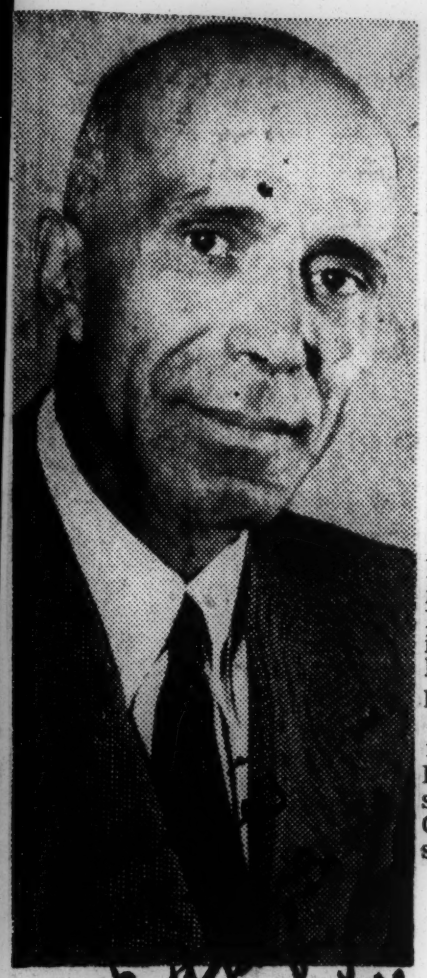
4-H Camp Directors Review Program



T. M. Campbell, left, director of the Regional 4-H Camp, August 8-15 at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., goes over the encampment program with Associate Camp Director John W. Mitchell.

Both these men are Extension Service field agents of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

One hundred and twenty-six 4-H delegates from 17 states are in attendance at the encampment.—(USDA Photo by Hunton)



FCA Officer—

Farm Administrative Officer A. H. Fuhr in completing a recent survey on Negro farmers stated that balanced farming is paying big dividends for families in fourteen states which he visited.

Farmers Given Key to Success

Survey Shows Value of Space, Planning

WASHINGTON

A recent survey made by the Agriculture Department among colored farm families in 14 States revealed that success hings on balanced farming and sufficient acres.

This viewpoint is that of A. H. Fuhr, administrative officer of the Department of Agriculture's Farm Credit Administration.

Elements such as native ability, educational opportunities and the start given by parents or other also have their affect on the successful farmer it was determined. Balanced farming and sufficient acres are the basic factors.

Mr. Fuhr pointed out that 90 per cent of the above-average farmers he visited operate farms of 100 acres or more and raise most of their own food and livestock feed. Most of these farmers also produce more than one crop for market. The bulk of these extra crops are beef, cattle, swine, dairy products, or poultry.

He said further that more than half the above-average farm families are using loans from their Production Credit Associations to improve their pastures, and are following sound soil conservatiton practices.

The States visited were Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia Illinois, Kentucky, Lousiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.



Arkansas A. M. and N. College at Pine Bluff, was the scene of the first Farm Housing loan in the United States to a Negro family when Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stuart of Hempstead County received a check, Friday, from State Director J. . Highfill of the Farmers Home Administration for $3000 before an audience of about 1000 persons in the college auditorium. Shown left to right: W. M. Sparks, Hempstead County FHA Supervisor; John G. Lewis, Jr., principal speaker, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Essie D. and Ralph Stuart, daughter and son of the beneficiaries, student at the college; Mr. and Mrs. Stuart; Mr. Highfill; President Lawrence A. Davis, Ocie Lee Smith, Special Representative, State Office, Farmers Home Administration.



Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stuart, (seated) of Hempstead County, Arkansas, are shown reading the news about their good fortune in becoming the first Negro family in the Nation to receive a farm housing loan authorized by the Housing Act of 1949 which Congress passed last summer. The Stuarts are the owners of an 80-acre farm near Ozan and lost their home by fire recently. Mrs. Nancy McFadden, mother of Mr. Stuart, is pointing out the story in the newspaper.

Farm Housing Loans Genuine Boon to Alabama Families

TUSKEGEE — When the Seymour Felton and William Allen families of Macon County, Ala., received farm housings loans at Tuskegee Institute under the provisions of the 1949 Housing Act, they were the first Negro families in the Southeastern area to qualify. Contracts for both were completed on the same day.

In presenting the checks, at the request of Julian Brown, director of Farmers Home Administration for Alabama, President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, said, "I hope this marks the beginning of large scale improvement in rural housing for Alabama and the Southeast."

The building of houses with a special made concrete block from creek run sand and gravel has been tested at Tuskegee Institute with good results. The low-cash-cost item is its selling point. The use of farm labor in making the blocks and the fireproof factor are others. Both the Feltons and the Allens will build the Tuskegee-type houses.

The housing act was passed by Congress last summer and signed by the President on July 15. The act carries a farm a farm housing section which authorizes 275 million dollars in loans and grants over a four-year period to construct, remodel or repair farm buildings.

The program, to be administered by the Farmers Home Administration, expects to assist about 13,000 farm families in 1950. Most of these will likely be in the South.

Seymour Felton brought his wife along when he came to sign final papers for his loan of $3,000. For many years the Felton family. He and his wife are both leaders in their community extension club. Their tons have lived in the E ville No. 2 Community of I County. They own their fa 208 acres of land and engage in cotton—dairy farming.

There are seven children in the present house is too small for their needs.

Felton expects to begin construction in a short time on a six-room concrete block house. Tuskegee Institute will cooperate by furnishing the "know how."

William Allen, a young farmer who served in World War II, lives in the New Rising Star Community. He feels that his wife and three young children deserve something better than the two-room shack he has on his forty-acre farm. Allen works a shift at the nearby Veterans Administration Hospital and does part-time farming.

During the last quarter he has been enrolled in the Poultry Division at Tuskegee Institute in a special course. With such a small farm he plans to produce poultry and hogs as his major cash enterprises.

Allen plans to build a five-room fireproof concrete block house. He has 2,600 blocks on hand which he made in his spare time. He and his wife received a loan of $2,000.

In a two-day leadership conference held at Tuskegee Institute in connection with the fifty-ninth Farmers Conference, Raub Snyder, deputy administrator of Farmers Home Administration, Washington, D. C., and five members of the Washington staff, were on hand to discuss the provisions of the 1949 Housing Act. It was agreed that a good education job is being done in this area to acquaint farm families with the program.

Julian Brown, state director, FHA, and Dennis F. Gowder, supervisor for Macon County, expect many farmers to apply for these low interest bearing loans. These loans are made for periods up to thirty-three years at 4 per cent interest.

President F. D. Patterson, who has spearheaded a drive for better housing in this area, highly endorses this new act and invites borrowers to make full use of Tuskegee's technical staff in planning and construction.



President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute presents Seymour Felton with a check representing first loan made under the 1949 Housing Act to a Negro family in Alabama and the entire Southeast. Felton's wife, left, looks on. William Allen and his wife, standing next to the Feltons, received a farm building loan at the same time. L. A. Potts, dean of the School of Agriculture, is shown at right. Both families will build concrete block, fireproof houses according to the Tuskegee plan.



FIRST FHA LOAN—Arkansas A. M. and N. College was the scene of the first Farm Housing loan in the United States to a Negro family when Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stuart of Hempstead County received a $3,000 check from State Director J. V. Highfill. Left to right: W. M. Sparks, Hempstead County FHA supervisor; John G. Lewis Jr., principal speaker, Baton Rouge; Essie D. and Ralph Stuart, daughter and son; Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. Highfill, President Lawrence A. Davis, and Ocie Lee Smith, Farmers Home Administration.

Big Ceremony Held

First FHA Loan Is Granted to Negro

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—In a ceremony attended by more than 1,000 persons, the closing of the first Farm Housing loan in the nation to a Negro family took place when State Director J. V. Highfill of the Farmers Home Administration presented a check for $3,000 to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stuart of Hempstead County in the auditorium of A. M. and N. College.

Funds from this loan will be used to construct a 5-room farm home for the Stuart family on their 80-acre, debt-free farm near Ozan in the southwestern part of the state.

Authority for Farm Housing loans was provided by Congress last summer with the passage of the Housing Act of 1949 which contained a section for the construction, repairing or remodeling of farm dwellings or buildings.

FIRST TO NEGROES

In making the presentation of the check Mr. Highfill said, "We are today witnessing the practical application of the enactment of a law by the Congress of the United States.

"Better housing is a vital need for all the people of our nation whether they live in the cities or on the farms. A better house is a step toward the more abundant life and more happiness and prosperity regardless of our situation in life.

"We in Arkansas are happy, of course, to make the first loan to a Negro family in the United States," Mr. Highfill continued, "and this family is to be congratulated on this achievement."

MASONIC HEAD SPEAKS

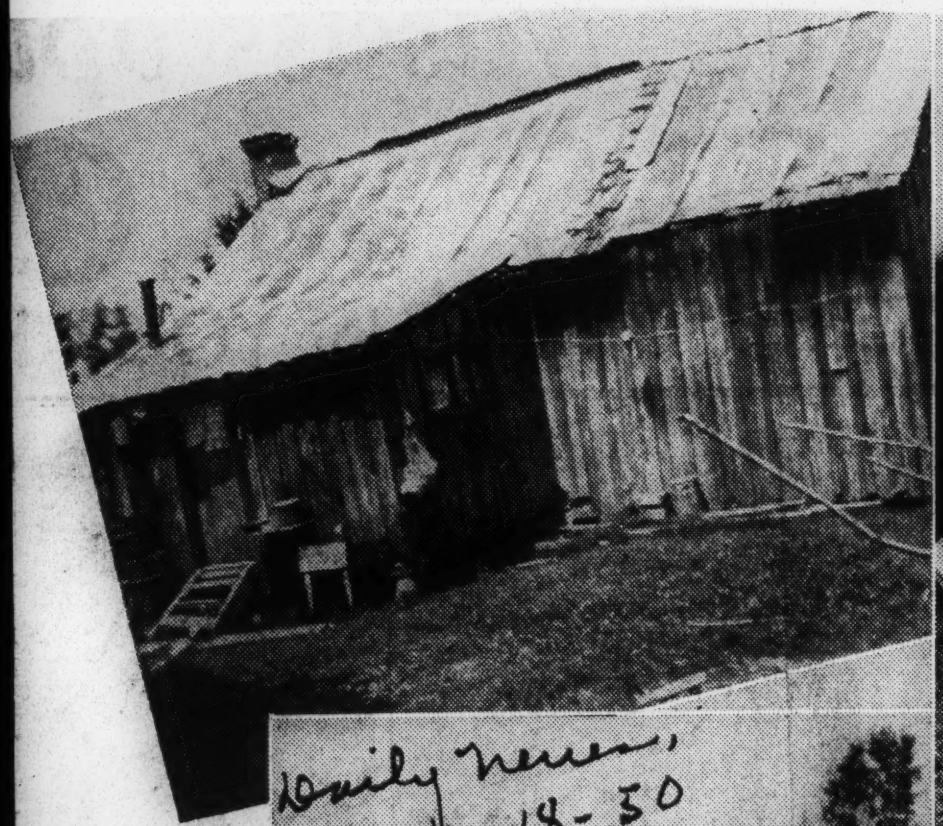
The principal address was delivered by John G. Lewis Jr., State Grand Master of Masons, A. F. and M., of Baton Rouge, La. "The presentation of this check," said Mr. Lewis, "points up the fact that the state was created to serve the individual."

Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of the college, pointed out that it was no accident that the first loan of this type is being made in Arkansas because "Arkansas is the land of opportunity for all the people who live within its borders."

He said it was appropriate that this ceremony was being held at one of the land grant colleges of the state since the land grant college was founded to extend education, self-help and all the facilities provided by the state in helping to promote the general welfare of all the people.

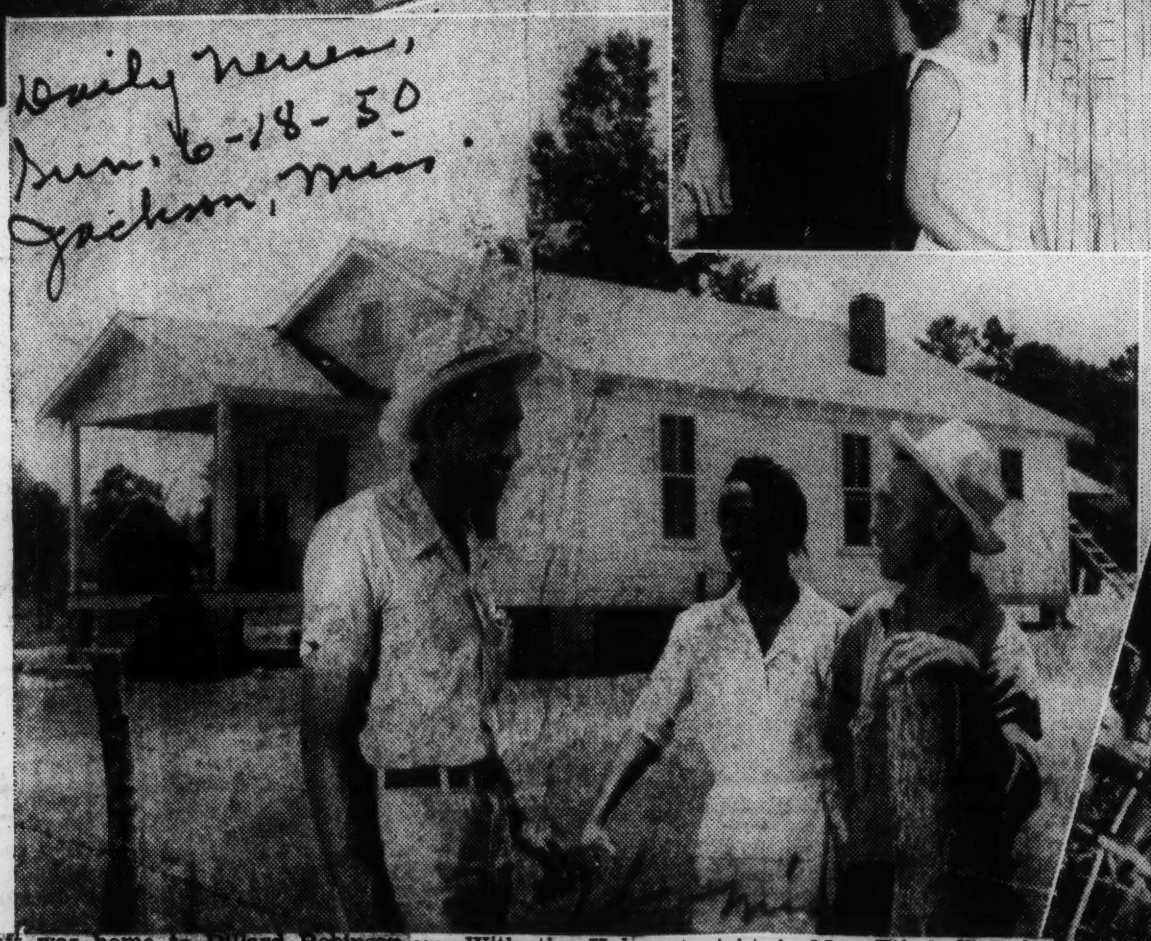
HOME DESTROYED

Tom Stuart bought his farm several years ago through the Farmers Home Administration and later sold it to the Government when the War Department needed it for a proving ground area during World War II. After the war he rebought it from his own savings and recently lost his home by fire. He was assured of a new home when he received a Government check for $3,000 which marked the beginning of a new day for him and his family. Seated on the platform with Mr. and Mrs. Stuart and other distinguished guests were their two children, Ralph, 17, and Essie Dean, 19, both of whom are students at the college.





Daily News,
Jun. 6-18-50
Jackson, Miss.





The cabin at top left was home to Dillard Robinson, Negro Hinds county farmer and his wife, before he received a farm ownership and development loan from the Farmers Home Administration. Now they live in the white cottage at lower left where the couple are shown talking to John Currie, Negro assistant FHA supervisor. Photo of their modern farm home which replaced a barn-like house on rented land which they occupied before a similar loan made them farm owners. With the Hales at right is Mrs. Ethel G. Luke, county home management supervisor for the FHA. Woodrow Bennett, right in lower right picture, director of the Hinds county FHA office, is shown in a corn field giving a farmer advice on growing better crops so he'll be better able to meet his payments.

Alabama Politics

Son Of Man Who Tried To Buy His Own Prison Site Manages To Acquire, By Homestead Route, Adjoining Tract

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 27—A new and interesting angle of the story appearing recently in this column regarding reported efforts by a state convict to buy his own prison is brought out in an editorial in a recent issue of The Greensboro Watchman.

Taking note of the account of how Leonard Lowery reportedly wanted to buy the 2,800-acre Hale County prison and cattle ranch for $25 an acre before his hopes were dashed after prison committee investigators found the land to be worth double that figure, The Watchman's editorial added:



SPARROW

"What we would like to know is how Leonard Lowery, Jr., the son of this same man (Leonard Lowery, Sr., the convict) and himself a resident of Marengo County, has managed to come to Hale County and to obtain control of one of the most desirable pieces of property in the county, by the homesteading process, when repeated efforts by other people, far more deserving, to purchase this same property have failed.

"There is a 16th section of land adjacent to this same state prison cattle ranch. For generations, this land was regarded as school property belonging to the state. Some of it was patented from the state, and has been occupied up to 75 years by the same family. It now develops that this 16th section was a part of the Vine and Olive Colony grant of 1817, and that it was never given to the schools. Thus the original title rests with the federal government, rather than with the state.

"SOME OF THESE NEGROES (living on the grant) have had difficulty in clearing up their titles, and some of them are in danger of being dispossessed. Yet this Mr. Lowery, Jr., a resident of the First Congressional District, has been able to work out some things with his own congressman, Frank Boykin, whereby he has come into Hale County, and taken possession of a substantial part of this property—cutting valuable timber on it, and proceeding with plans to build himself a house.

"We do not say that Mr. Lowery is doing anything illegal—but we do say that the whole matter, when it comes to justice and fair play and plain common sense, smells to the high heavens. This man is getting this property for virtually nothing, through these maneuvers behind scenes. If the public of Hale County had known that this land was open to homesteading, there would have been a rush to it. And if homesteading is actually the process of disposing of it, there are a lot of people more deserving of a chance to get it than Mr. Lowery, Jr., who is, by profession, a lawyer.

"The federal government is taxing the public to death, and bleeding America for more money—and yet it virtually hands this man a nice piece of property which could bring a substantial sum in the open market. The state itself has been shoddy in its handling of the affair—finding that it has no claim on the land after collecting rentals on it for years.

* * *

What Records Show

EDITOR HAMNER COBBS, of The Watchman, writes that this column, having carried the story about how Lowery, Sr., the convict who tried to buy the ranch which adjoins the land his son now is occupying, might be able to throw more light on how Lowery, Jr., is getting the land.

According to records in the lands division of the Department of Conservation and also the records in the office of secretary of state, Leonard Lowery, on May 19, 1947, filed application with the Department of Interior in Washington for the right to homestead 160 acres in the 16th Section.

Records do not show that any action has been taken on his application.

On the other hand, records show that the federal government has issued patents to several other applicants for land in the same section. One of the applicants, according to description of the land, was granted a patent on land which conflicts in part with the claim set up by Lowery.

* * *

Sheriff Could Ask

USUALLY the federal government is prompt in notifying the state regarding action on applications for patents and homestead rights.

As far as the state's records go, Lowery is not a homesteader. He is merely an applicant. Furthermore, according to state authorities, even if his application for homestead privileges had been granted, he would have no right to remove timber or otherwise strip the land of assets until given title.

Since the state's records do not show Lowery has the right to occupy the land, or to strip it of timber, Hale County authorities it would seem, could find out immediately whether Lowery has the right to use the land.

Why couldn't the sheriff knock on Mr. Lowery's door and politely but firmly ask for his credentials?

FROM SHARECROPPER TO OWNER:

Young Florida Farmer on Road to Success

LAKE CITY, Fla.—"I've come a long way," says 30-year-old Charley Duncan, who in three years has climbed up from a lifetime of sharecropping to ownership of a 140-acre farm.

The story of his single-minded drive toward the ownership of a piece of land is contained in a report received, this week, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Flordia State Extension Service.

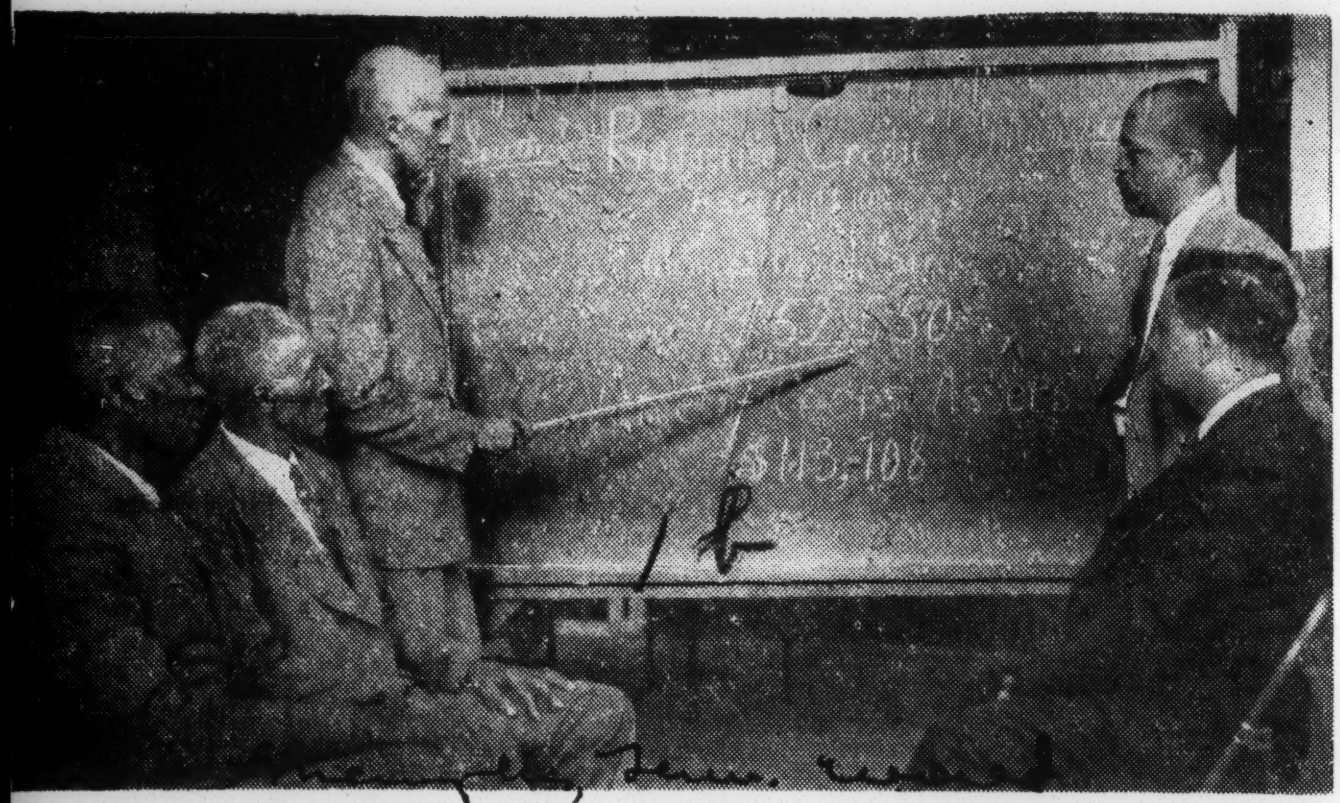
Mr. Duncan is the third of 11 children of sharecropper parents. Twelve years ago, he married and moved out from his parents to make room for his younger brothers and sisters who needed his space and his share of food.

Many Crops Secret

For seven years, he sharecropped from farm to farm in north Florida. "It didn't seem that I was ever going to get a toe hold," says the young farmer. Then five years ago, he moved to his present farm near Lake City to sharecrop with the white owner of the land, who believed in diversification.

Three years ago, the owner decided to retire from farming because of ill health and move into town. He offered the Duncans an opportunity to buy. The young couple, who had been saving all they could, jumped at the chance, dug deep into their savings and paid almost half down.

Last year, they produced 1000 bushels of corn on 35 acres to feed out 30 hogs that brought $900 and still they sold $600 worth of corn, grossed $1500 from tobacco, $400 from watermelons, $200 from cane syrup, $150 from a couple of calves and $800 from peanuts, not including the value of the three acres that were hogged off by their swine.



DISCUSS FARM CREDIT CO-OPS — The principles of cooperative credit were discussed last week in Upper Murlboro, Md., at the annual meeting of farmer-stockholders of the Southern Maryland Production Credit and National Farm Loan associations. Shown leading the discussion is A. H. Fuhr, administrative officer and the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C. Left to right are: William H. Lee, farmer of Brandywine, Md.; Lewis J. Parker, farmer of Mitchellville, Md.; Mr. Fuhr, S. Douglas Greer, Administrative officer of the Farmers Home Administration, Washington; and Martin G. Bailey, standing, district Extension agent of Maryland. — (USDA Photo).

4-H'er Charlotte Ingram Joins In Flag Ceremonies At White House



Of FARMS and FARMERS

CHARLOTTE INGRAM, second from left, star 4-H'er from Ellendale, Del., takes part in presentation of the first homemade United Nations flag to President Truman at the White House. Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, left, and Mary Ann Long, of Shelby, Va., not shown, also took part in the ceremonies. A campaign is being launched to get women throughout the country to make UN flags for flying on UN Day, Oct. 24.

WASHINGTON — Charlotte Ingram of Ellendale, Del., won the choice 4-H plum last week when she was picked to join in historic ceremonies at which time the first homemade United Nations flag was presented to President Harry S. Truman at the White House.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and 4-H'er Mary Ann Long, white, of Shelby, Va., were the other participants.

This ceremony was first of a series of UN flag presentations which will be made to local officials by sewing groups in thousands of communities throughout the country for flying on October 24, United Nations Day.

White and colored home demonstration agents will take the lead in developing plans for making and presenting the flags, according to M. L. Wilson, director of Extension Work for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The flag making program is being sponsored by a National Citizens' Committee for the United Nations, headed by Mrs. Roosevelt. Melvin Fox is serving as executive director of the committee.

Simple, UN approved patterns for making the flags will be supplied by the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, Chicago, Ill. Director Wilson says that information about the patterns and other flag making details can be obtained from the county extension offices. These are usually situated in the courthouse or post office building at the county seat.

Fifteen-year-old Charlotte, who took part in the presentation ceremony, has been a 4-H'er for nearly six years. During that time, she has earned $960 from her garden products and in money saved to her family by growing a garden and making most of her own clothing.

Charlotte was a delegate to the Regional 4-H club, as well as president of the State New Homemakers Association. She and other members of her club plan to make a UN flag for their school.

Commenting on the Nationwide flag effort, Director Wilson said, "The war in Korea is a United Nations war. The United Nations flag is flying beside our flag and flags of other countries. It stands for a great hope even as our flag did in Betsy Ross' time. People who help make and fly United Nations flags will be doing a patriotic service as well as widening their own understanding of the present march of events."

4H'er Gives UN Flag to Truman

First of Series of Presentations

WASHINGTON

Charlotte Ingram, outstanding 4-H club girl of Ellendale, Del., joined with 4-H'er Mary A. Long of Shelby, Va., and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in presenting the first homemade United Nations Flag to President Harry S. Truman at the White House last week.

This ceremony was the first of a series of UN flag presentations which will be made to local officials by sewing groups in thousands of communities throughout the country for flying on Oct. 24, United Nations Day.

Sponsored by Citizens Group

Home demonstration agents will take the lead in developing plans for making and presenting the flags, according to M. L. Wilson, director of Extension Work for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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Negro 4-H Clubbers Presented Awards

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 21 (U.P.)—Negro 4-H Club members ended their fifth annual statewide roundup here today, with the meetings being attended by more than 150 4-H members, adult leaders and extension agents.

At the annual banquet last night, Owen Cooper, executive vice-president of the Mississippi Chemical Corp., Yazoo City, was main speaker.

L. E. Alfred, president of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, which sponsored the roundup, presented awards to outstanding club members in various activities.

Among those winning 1950 awards in the boys' division were: Poultry—Charles Jefferson, Holmes County; Swine Project—Mose Mason Jr., Washington County; Dairy Calf—Charles Kelley, Oktibbeha County; Tractor Maintenance—Billie Roberts, Washington County.

Winners in the girls' division included: Adult Leadership—Marie Marcus, LeFlore County; Clothing—Fredonia Donaldson, Monroe County; Poultry—Olivia Davis, LeFlore County; Junior Leadership—Mary Ellen Corbett, Sunflower County.

Negro 4-H Winners End Year's Roundup With Tour of City

The Fifth Annual Mississippi Negro 4-H Club Roundup, sponsored by the Retail Merchants Division of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce and attended by more than 150 4-H members, adult leaders and extension agents, came to a close at noon Tuesday following a sightseeing tour of the city.

The meeting opened Monday and was followed by a banquet Monday night at which Owen Cooper, Executive Vice President of the Mississippi Chemical Corporation of Yazoo City, was the principal speaker.

Cooper, introduced by R. O. Monosmith, State 4-H Club leader, spoke on "Good Citizenship."

Awards were presented at the banquet last night by L. E. Alfred, President of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce. The group later was transported to Jackson College where an evening of recreation had been prepared under the direction of G. C. Cypress and Dolly Hunt, Negro State 4-H Club leaders.

Tuesday the 4-H champion enjoyed a tour of College Park, the Jackson zoo, the Central Farmers Market, the New Capitol and the Mississippi Products.

The 1950 state Roundup winners in the boys' divisions were:

Junior leadership—L.V. Powell, Jeff Davis County.

Adult leadership — Mark Baylor, Lauderdale County.

Corn—Earnest McCullough, Madison County.

Cotton—James L. Branes, Pike County.

Sweet Potatoes—Carter Jones, Jr., Hinds County.

Forestry Project—Hollis William, Piks County.

Poultry — Charles Jefferson, Holmes County.

Swine Project—Mose Mason, Jr., Washington County.

Beef calf—Joe N. Parker, Scott County.

Dairy calf—Charles Kelley, Oktibbeha County.

Tractor maintence—Billie Roberts, Washington County.

State winners in the girls' division were:

Juunior leadership—Mary Ellen Corbett, Sunflower County.

Adult leadership—Marie Marcus, Leflore County.

Canning—Christine Penny, Coahoma County.

Clothing—Fredonia Donoldson, Monroe County.

Foods—Eddie Kemp, Coahoma County.

Home improvement—Yvonne Cook, Pike County.

Poultry—Oliva Davis, Leflore County.

Yard beautification—Helen Jones, Leake County.

Garden—Rosa Lee Sims, Jeff Davis County.

Negro 4-Her Helps Present Homemade Flag To Truman

Charlotte Ingram, outstanding colored 4-H club girl of Ellendale, Del., joined with 4-H'er Mary Ann Long of Shelby, Va., and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in presenting the first homemade United Nations Flag to President Harry S. Truman at the White House last week.

This ceremony was first of a series of UN flag presentations which will be made to local officials by sewing groups in thousands of communities throughout the country for flying on October 24, United Nations Day.

White and colored home demonstration agents will take the lead in developing plans for making and presenting the flags, according to M. L. Wilson, director of Extension Work for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The flag making program is being sponsored by a National Citizens' Committee for the United Nations, headed by Mrs. Roosevelt. Melvin Fox is serving as executive director of the committee.

Was Top Gardener

Simple, UN approved patterns for making the flags will be supplied by the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work Chicago, Ill. Director Wilson says that information about the patterns and other flag making details can be obtained from the county extension offices. These are usually situated in the courthouse or post office building at the county seat.

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Commenting on the Nationwide flag making effort, Director Wilson said, "The war in Korea is a United Nations war. The United Nations flag is flying beside our flag and flags of other countries. It stands for a great hope even as our flag did in Betsy Ross' time. People who help make and fly United Nations flags will be doing a patriotic service as well as widening their own understanding of the present march of events."

Homemade UN Flag Presented to Truman



Charlotte Ingram, second from left, 4-H'er of Ellendale, Del., is shown taking part last week in the presentation of the first homemade United Nations flag to President Harry S. Truman at the White House. Left to right are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the National Citizens' Committee for UN Day; Charlotte, Andrew Cordier, executive assistant to Secretary-General Trygve Lie of the UN; Mary Ann Long, Shelby, Va., 4-H'er; and President Truman. A campaign is being launched to get women throughout the country to make UN flags to fly on UN Day, October 24.



FIRST PLACE WINNERS IN 4-H PARADE.—The Louisiana 4-H Club delegation was selected as first place winners in the dress parade of States held on the campus at Virginia State college at Petersburg Wednesday, August 9 at the Third Regional encampment. This was one of the most colorful events staged during the session which opened on Tuesday. Shown in the usual order are: Mrs. Amelia J. Lewis, Baton Rouge, leader; Rosetta Hill, Richard H. Woods, Orlean Joseph, Evans Rogers, Herelene F. Jackson, Robert P. Ward Jr., Janet Lee Fontenot, R. J. Courtney, Baton Rouge, leader and Callie Mae Lewis. Participating in the parade in their full dress uniforms were delegates from all the 17 Southern States and the Virgin Islands. Virginia won second place with Delaware third. The Virgin Islands received honorable mention.

4-H Club Encampment Ends At Petersburg

PETERSBURG, Va. — About 200 delegates and leaders representing more than 300,000 4-H Clubbers in the 17 Southern States and the Virgin Islands opened their week-long Third Regional 4-H Camp at Virginia State college, Tuesday, Aug. 8, with a full program of educational, social and recreational activities. The camp closed Monday, Aug. 14, with an address in the morning by Dr. M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Service, Washington, D. C., and the traditional candlelight service at night.

The camp was formally opened at the Tuesday evening's session with T. M. Campbell, Field Agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture, director of this year's camp, in charge of the assembly. Presiding at the opening session was Edna Chatman, 4-H Club delegate from Greensville County, Va. The address of welcome was given by Dr. R. P. Daniel, President of Virginia State college. A brief response was given by D. W. Watkins, chairman of the camp committee and Director of Extension for South Carolina.

R. E. Jones, State Agent of Negro Work for North Carolina, summarized the traditions of the camp. He pointed out that "in the accepted sense of the word, tradition usually suggests no change but rather is something static." Mr. Jones said he believes that we can make our traditions serve our best needs if we place them within the framework of progress and not limit them to the dead hand of the past.

Dr. J. F. Drake, President of A. and M. college, Normal, Ala., delivered the principal address on Wednesday morning. "In keeping with the 4-H Club pledge," Dr. Drake said, "it is the concern of this group of young people and the thousands whom they represent that they shall strive to elevate the process of living to its highest levels; that they shall strive to elevate it through clearer thinking; through unselfish service; through the promotion of better human relationships and through healthful living."

4-H Club Camp Draws 200 Delegates, Leaders From 17 Southern States, V.I.

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Greeted by Dr. Daniel

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Dr. Drake Sees Challenge

Dr. J. F. Drake, president of A. and N. College, Normal, Ala., delivered theh principal address on Aug. 9.

"What greater challenge can come to any boy or girl whether or not he or she is a member of the 4-H Club organization," Dr. Drake asked?

"Men are swayed by propaganda and half-truths," he continued. "What greater need does the world have today among people of all races, of all ages, among all nations than the training and use of the head for clearer thinking?"

Responsibility Cited

Director L. B. Dietrick of the Virginia Extension Service with headquarters at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, also spoke.

He told the delegates they have a responsibility to all 4-H Club members in their respective States as well as a responsibility to boys and girls who are not members of the 4-H Club movement.

Louisiana Wins First Prize

A new feature of this year's camp was the dress parade of State delegations with their State flags. Judges were Miss Mary W. Neugent, Division of Home Economics, Virginia State College; 1st Lt. Horace E. Thompson and M/Sgt. Joseph H. Hairston of the ROTC Staff.

Top winners were Louisiana, first; Virginia, second; and Delaware, third.

Two delegates from the Virgin Islands, represented at the camp for the first time, won honorable mention.

They are Fidelis Canton Jr., 16, and Saturina Saldinia, 15, both of St. Croix. They were accompanied by their leader, Otha W. Nealy, extension agent at Christiansted, St. Croix.

Tours Historic Peninsula

Five chartered busses took the entire camp group on an educational tour Aug. 10, to Hampton Institute, Williamsburg and Jamestown. At Hampton, the campers, their leaders and camp officials were guests of President Alonzo G. Moron, who welcomed the delegation at an assembly in Ogden Hall.

En route to Petersburg in the evening the group had a chicken dinner served buffet style at the Golden Horseshoe Cafe on the Petersburg-Richmond Turnpike.

KNOW WHAT TO DO

To know what to do and when to do it in a crisis is the ability to decide when others are lost in suspense, and you victoriously make the right move in the present tense.



Honored by 4-H Clubs—Representatives of more than 300,000 4-H Club members recently awarded recognition plaques to four nationally known leaders at the annual encampment held at Virginia State College in Petersburg. The delegates at the meet were from seventeen Southern States and the Virgin Islands. Given awards at supporters of the farm youth movement were, left to right: Dr. C. H. Shinn, 4-H Club field agent; Mrs. Lizzie Jenkins, ex-home demonstration agent for Virginia; Dr. C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, publisher of The Courier, and P. B. Young Sr., publisher of the Journal and Guide.—Rivera Photo.

4-H Clubbers Place Courier On Honor List

PETERSBURG, Va.—Four awards for outstanding service to 4-H Club work will be presented by representatives of the nation's 300,000 colored 4-H'ers at the regional camp, Aug. 8-15, here at Virginia State College.

To be honored are C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; The Pittsburgh Courier, Miss Lizzie A. Jenkins, retired extension service district home demonstration agent of Virginia, and Dr. E. H. Shinn, 4-H Club field agent of the Southern states.

Dr. Shinn will retire shortly after the encampment.

Each of the representations, except the fourth, will be made by two 4-H delegates from different states. The fourth award will be presented by three delegates.

This will make it possible for one representative from each of the seventeen states to be represented at the encampment to take part in the presentation ceremony.

The awards will be in the form of engraved bronze plaques. Presentation will climax the "talent night" program Saturday evening, Aug. 12.

Farm And Home Projects Net $100,000 For Clubbers

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Over $100,000 has been netted from farm and home projects by the 126 rural colored boys and girls who have been selected in 17 states as delegates to the third annual Regional 4-H Camp, August 8-15, at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.

The total amount, approximately $105,000, is represented either in cash earnings or in net savings to their families as a result of the projects. For example, Lloyd Reese of Millen, Ga., netted $7,820 in seven years from timber, blue lupine seed, hogs, and cotton grown in partnership with his father.

On the other hand, Gertrude Pollard of Greenville, Miss., saved her family over $500 in 10 years of club work by making her own school clothes, growing a garden, and canning food to help meet year-round needs. Last year, she canned 592 quarts of fruits, vegetables, and meats and was acclaimed State 4-H home-canning champion.

OTHER CLUBBERS HAVE improved their homes by repairing the porch and steps, papering a room, or by painting the house inside and out. Some have joined in community improvement projects such as painting the school or repairing the church fence.

In addition to helping with improvements of their homes and communities, many of these delegates have encouraged their parents to adopt a balanced farming program.

Over a seven year period, Delegate James Watson of Kingsbury, Texas, has been fitting cotton into a farming program balanced by hogs and cattle. Altogether, his profits have totaled $4,958.96. Recently, his father began adding more hogs and cattle to supplement his cotton income.

ONE OF THE major purposes of regional camp is to further stimulate 4-H club boys and girls to increase their project activities with a view toward speeding up the drive toward improved farming methods and better rural living in the South which is in line with the encampment theme: "Better Living for a Better World."

The 126 delegates chosen to attend the camp as representatives of the Nation's 300,000 colored 4-H'ers were selected on the basis of their projects and leadership in promoting the head, heart, hands, and health concept of club work.

One feature of the encampment will be sightseeing tours of Hampton Institute, Yorktown, Williamsburg, and Richmond. At Hampton, the clubbers will be addressed by Dr. Alonzo Moron, president of the college, and P. B. Young, Sr., publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

Virgin Islanders Among 4-H Delegates At Virginia State College



Receiving the congratulations of T. M. Campbell and J. W. Mitchell, field agents, U. S. Department of Agriculture, are Fidelis Canton (left) and Saturino Soldonia, two St. Croix, V. I., 4-H'ers who represented the Virgin Islands 4-H Club members at the third regional 4-H Club Camp held at Va. State College in Petersburg, Va., August 8-15.

Approximately 200 delegates were present to represent the 300,000 Negro 4-H Club members in the 17 states which are included in the region. (Guide Photo by Shephard)

Uniontown 4-H Club Youth Wins All-Negro Dairy Show

UNIONTOWN, ALA., Oct. 11—The nation's oldest and largest all-Negro dairy show was held Wednesday in this thriving Black Belt town.

The event, sponsored by two local civic clubs, drew a crowd of more than three thousand from a half-dozen counties. A record 182 animals were entered.

George Brown, a 14-year-old Uniontown 4-H Club boy exhibited the show's grand champion. His entry was a Jersey heifer calf named "Sweetie."

Reserve champion of the event was shown by Felix Howard, Livingston 4-H Club boy.

Both winners were awarded Jersey calves and cash prizes.

Uniontown's Fourth Regional Show, aimed at encouraging better dairying among Negroes, awarded $1,500 cash to exhibitors.

Oscar Cobb and T. R. Long, local dairymen and co-chairmen of the show, said they were highly pleased with the event. "Our business men and others are to be commended for making this annual show possible. We plan to continue and expand this program," said Cobb.

Negro youngsters from Marengo, Hale, Perry, Sumter, Greene, and Dallas entered animals in the event backed by the local Lions Club and Exchange Club.

In addition to the top two winners, exhibitors who had first and second place animals in the various classes included Ernestine Burrell, Demopolis; James E. Gilford, Beloit; Howard Smith, Greensboro, Rt. 3; Martin Witt, Livingston; Frances Barnes, Marion Junction, Rt. 1; Willie J. Moore, Browns, Rt. 1; Houston Marshall, Faunsdale; George Mathis, Browns, and Jerry Cole, Thomaston.

Howard Smith placed first in showmanship. Martin Witt was second and Jerry Cole third.

The winning judging team in 4-H Club competition was composed of Willie J. Mahan, Walter Craig, and Willie J. Milton, all of Uniontown. Members of the top NFA team included Albert Turner, James Carter, and Lawrence Sullivan, all of Marion.

The show's program manager was Milton Walker, of Uniontown. John Parrish, of Auburn, was judge, assisted by Joe Hixon, of Birmingham.

From 4-H Project To Model Farm Is Success Story Of Ellis Green

Of FARMS and FARMERS



Ellis Green (center), one of Georgia's leading truck farmers, looks on as his county agent, Benjamin Adams (right), studies growth of his turnip crop by examining a bunch pulled from his 10-acre plot. Green expects to harvest 2,500 dozen bunches of turnips and sell them wholesale at Savannah, Ga., for about $2,500. At left is A. S. Bacon, assistant state extension agent of Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Ellis Green, one of Georgia's leading truck farmers, has expanded a one-acre 4-H club project into a model farm used in training 4-H'ers in the Savannah area.

State Agent P. H. Stone made this comment in a report received this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Georgia State Extension Service.

The report points out that Green, who lives near Savannah, Ga., became interested in truck farming about 25 years ago when he was enrolled in a 4-H club by Benjamin Adams, who had recently been appointed colored county agent of Chatham county, Ga.

Adams urged him to carry out a truck project, suggesting that his vegetables could be sold in nearby Savannah. Also, the county agent taught him how to increase his yield by rotating his crops and by building up the fertility of his land with legumes.

Four years later, young Green had grown to manhood and was operating a 15-acre truck farm. "Ten acres belonged to my parents and I was renting an additional five acres," says Green.

Today, according to the report, he owns 238 acres of which 50 are devoted continuously to truck crops in a rotation pattern. Last year, his products brought him close to $8,000. He had 10 acres of sweet potatoes, 10 acres of turnip greens, five of string beans, five of onions, five of cabbage, two of tomatoes, and the rest in mustard, collards, and peas.

Green takes his products to Savannah two or three times a week and sells them on the wholesale market. For example, his 10 acres of turnips yielded about 2,500 dozen bunches which brough from 60 to 90 cents a dozen bunches, or approximately $2,000.

"Adams is still my county agent," says Green. He has been in the county since I was a boy, and I count on him for advice. He has been a lot of help to me, too, in fighting insects and plant diseases, and in keeping my land in good shape."

Green, who is now 42, is married and has seven children. When he and Mrs. Green started out, they lived in a two-room dwelling. Since that time, they have built a six-room home. Green uses a tractor and other modern devices to increase his production efficiency.

"I began raising beef cattle a few years ago," says Green. "I have 23 head now. Gradually, I expect to shift my boys into truck while I move into livestock farming full-time; It'll be easier on my back."



One of Georgia's top truck farmers, Ellis Green (center) began on an acre as a 4-H club boy 25 years ago. He now owns 238 acres near Savannah, and grosses about $8,000 annually. At left is County Agent Benjamin Adams, who started him out with his 4-H project, while State agent P. H. Stone of Georgia's extension service is at right.

4-H'er Encourages Father To Diversify, Buy Farm

WASHINGTON— Typical of the thousands of colored 4-H club boys and girls who are influencing their parents to diversify their cropping program is Samuel R. English Jr., of Lawrenceburg, Tenn., reports Assistant State Extension Agent W. H. Williamson.

This farm youth, who started in 4-H club work eight years ago at the age of 11 with an acre of corn on a tenant farm operated by his father, has netted close to $2,000 off his projects, encouraged his father to diversify, and helped him make the down-payment on a farm of their own.

During his first year as clubber, Samuel earned $31 off his acre of corn from which he obtained a yield of 68 bushels by carrying out practices recommended by his 4-H leader, says Mr. Williamson. This was more corn than his father had ever harvested off a single acre.

Samuel took part of the money from his corn crop and purchased a grade Poland China gilt that farrowed four pigs the next fall. With the profit from the sale of pigs and another acre of corn, he bought a calf to feed out for the Nashville Fat Stock Show.

If these new methods are good for Samuel, thought Mr. English, well, they are good for me. The next year, he planted a hybrid variety of corn and used manure and commercial fertilizer. His yield shot up from 19 to 57 bushels per acre. He looked around at Samuel's pigs and decided to raise a few of his own. Today, corn and hogs account for about half his income, cotton and tobacco, the rest.

In 1945, Samuel netted $268 off corn, pigs, and a calf. With part of this money, he helped his father begin buying a farm. Two years later he helped a sister and two of his brothers get started with pig and calf projects.

Last year, Samuel's livestock were so outstanding that he was considered one of the leading 4-H'ers of his State, and was selected as a delegate to the Regional 4-H club camp at Nashville.

During the past December, he sold two fat calves for a total of $532. "I don't think my father will ever shift completely from cotton," says Samuel, "but if I can get hold of the necessary land, I am going to raise nothing but hogs and beef cattle."

Mr. Williamson says, the clubber has his eyes on 60 acres which he hopes to begin buying next year.

From 3 Calves to $15,000 a Year Dairy Enterprise

4-H-er Works With Father

Milk Cows Produce 90 Gallons Daily

WASHINGTON

From three dairy calves to partnership with his father in a herd that brought them a $15,000 milk check in 1949 is the eight-year achievement of Jerry Thomas, 4-H Club youth of Gallion, Ala., according to a report by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Alabama State Extension Service.

The 4-H'er, who always wanted to be a farmer, began with the three calves during the war at suggestion of his county agent, Charles Foreman. By 1947, Jerry owned 30 head of cattle, two of which sold for $513 and $147 at State fat calf shows, one being chosen District grant champion.

With the money from these two calves, Jerry bought a registered Jersey bull to help improve his dairy herd, and induced his father to build an approved barn so that they could sell Grade A milk to the creamery and get better price than they were receiving for their Grade B milk which was going into cheese manufuacture.

Bought $3,000 Barn

His father finally agreed, they established a 60-40 partnership, and built a $3,000 A-Grade barn. Jerry took over full management of the dairy and his father continued handling the cotton, corn, and peanut crops.

Last year, Jerry got an average production of 90 gallons of milk a day from 48 cows. There are 72 milk cows in their herd of 140 head. He figures their gross income from milk last year at close to $15,000, of which his share was about $6,000. He earned another thousand as his share of the returns from cotton, peanuts, and beef calves.

Has 452-Acre Farm

Jerry's father, Ivory Thomas, has been farming all his life. He began as a tenant 23 years ago. In 1944, when Jerry began to show profits from his livestock, he and Mrs. Thomas and their five children began buying a 452-acre farm of their own. Over half the farm is devoted to pasture and hay crops.

Jerry's next step is to get milking machines and increase his herd to 100 good milk cows. He already has a second registered Jersey bull, and to maintain efficiency in feed production for the herd has purchased two tractors. "We are on our way," Jerry says, "one day we are going to own and operate a dairy second to none in Alabama."

Jones County 4-H Clubs, Biggest in US. Plan Rally

More Than 3000 Expected to Attend Laurel Meeting

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Laurel, Miss., Feb. 20—One undisputed claim of Jones county to being "first" and "biggest" will be demonstrated again here on March 10 and 11, in the annual 4-H rally. Membership in 4-H clubs in Jones county exceeds that in any other county in any state in the union, according to J. H. Davis, county agent.

There are approximately 2600 white club members and about 1100 Negro, for a total of 3700, the largest county membership in the United States, and they expect to attend the rally, the white children on Friday and the Negroes on Saturday.

Parades through the business section open each day's activities with the Laurel High and Junior college bands providing music. Each club is designated by its own banner. Brief speeches of welcome and reports will be made in the assembly at the county courthouse and refreshments and entertainment will be provided by local businessmen. Prizes will be distributed including pure-bred heifers, Duroc Jersey gilts, 500 baby chicks, and $120 in cash, with pen and pencil sets for outstanding work in adult and junior leadership, beef, dairy, swine, home improvement, yard beautification, and poultry projects. There will be 101 prizes for parents attending the big event.

This year for the first time a junior livestock and poultry show will be held at the South Mississippi Fair Grounds in connection with the rally. Entries are restricted this year to 4-H and FFA members. Exhibits will be moved to the district show in Hattiesburg on Monday, March 13.

During the past 36 years the 4-H organization has grown in Jones county from the original half-hundred girls who grew and canned tomatoes as a project, to the present membership, largest in the nation, and touching literally every phase of agriculture.

SEEK NEGRO 4-H CAMP IN MADISON

(The Associated Press)

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 22—Nine Mississippi senators asked the Legislature Wednesday to grant $50,000 to help establish a Negro 4-H Club demonstration camp in Madison county.

An enabling act and companion finance bill were introduced by Sen. Earl Evans Jr. and others.

The bills said there were 52,000 Negro 4-H members in Mississippi.

Club members have raised $15,000 and sent to provide $10,000 more themselves for the $75,000 project, the measures said.

The bills would authorize the agricultural extension service of Mississippi State college to establish the camp.

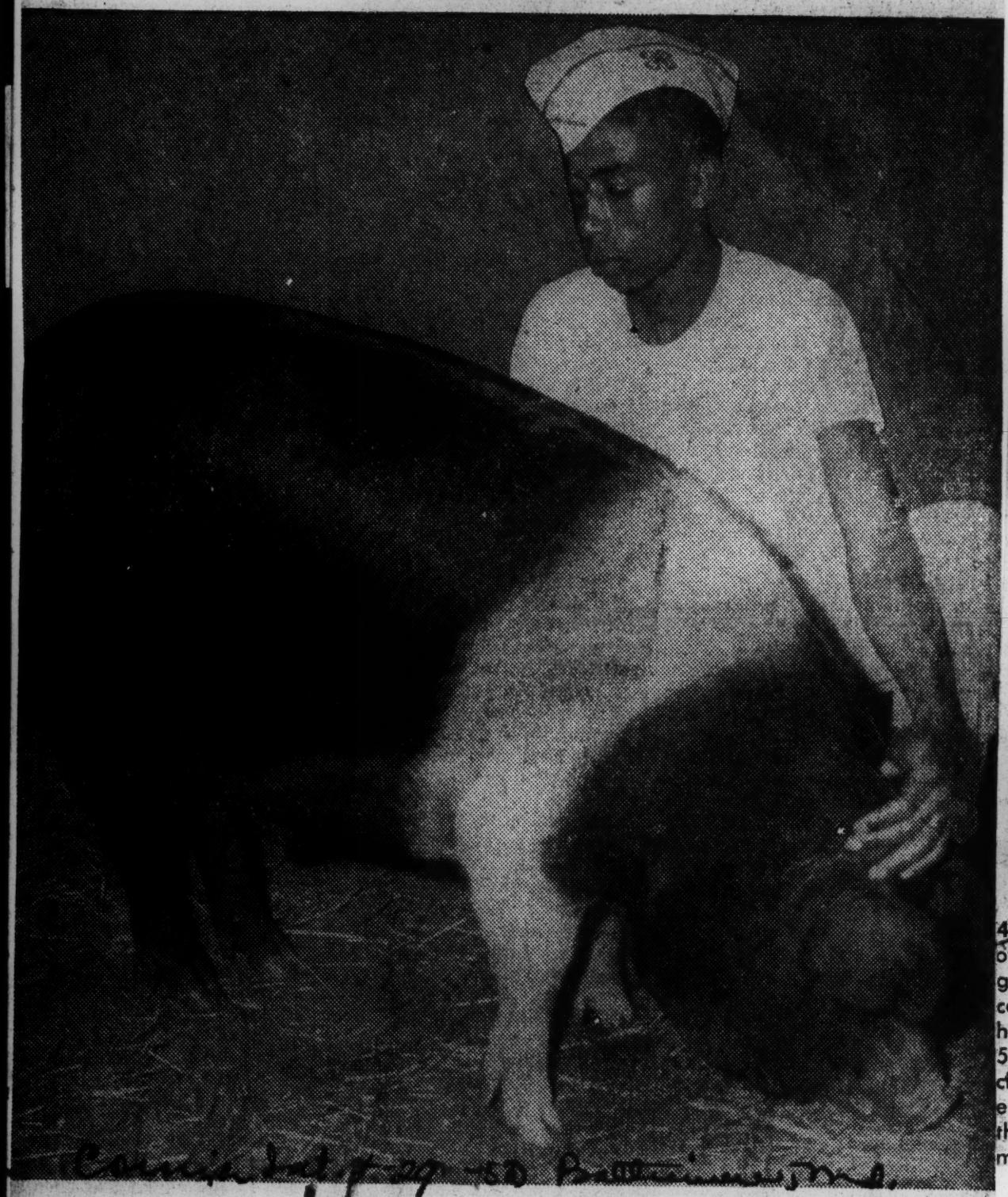
4-H Club Girls Attend Camp

Five Chatham county 4-H club girls left Monday morning, July 24th, for a week's encampment in Dublin, Ga., where the State 4-H camp is located. These girls will participate in the activities of Wildlife Camp—which include field trips, instruction in various types of handicrafts — creative work with shucks, pine needles and other materials of natural resources. Discussions on Soil Conservation, Forestry, and animal wildlife—native to our part of the State and country—combined with a planned receration program, will constitute a great part of the camp's activities. Because of this particular encampment being held on a State-wide basis, it is necessary to limit each county to five representatives. They were accompanied by their agent, Mrs. Thelma Wright.

Home Demonstration Activities

The County Home Demonstration Council held a very successful meeting on Saturday, July 22nd at the Woodville Community Center. Included on the agendable progress on their community and Sandfly have made commendable progress on their community club girls and the Home Demonstration women—would have a panel discussion on ways and means of substantiating the Council treasury so that the forthcoming activities of both the 4-H and the Home Demonstration Council presided. Mrs. Mattie Anfield, County Agent, was present and offered valuable suggestions and advice. Mrs. Wright, HDA, expressed a desire to have all women who are interested in their homes, families, and the betterment of their communities as a whole, Join in these meetings whenever possible.

A Winner



4-H Club Winner — Syvertic King of Okemah, Okla., has been named one of six winners in a state-wide 4-H achievement contest conducted in Oklahoma. He received the award for the way he has carried out his responsibility of doing most of the tractor work on his parents' 160-acre farm. During his spare time, Syvertic raises hogs. He is shown with one of his prize-winning Hampshire pigs. — USDA Photo.



4-H CHAMPION HOME-CANNER — Gertrude Pollard, right, one of Mississippi's eight 4-H delegates to the Regional camp at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., is being praised by her county home demonstration agent, Miss Daisy M. Galloway, for her achievement in home-canning. Last year, Miss Pollard canned 592 quarts of food and was acclaimed State 4-H home-canning champion. Until eight years ago, her parents were tenant farmers. Now they are buying their own farm near Greenville, Miss., through the Farmers Home Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

300,000 To Observe Nat'l 4-H Week

Over 300,00 colored farm boys and girls will take part in the annual observance of National 4-H Week, March 4-1, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

During the week, the Nation's 1,850,000 white and colored 4-H'ers will review their plans for this year's projects. In 1949 they had 100,000 acres in gardens, raised eight million chickens, turkeys, geese, and ducks, 850,000 head of livestock, canned 7 million quarts of food, and made more than two million garments. Colored 4-H'ers number 320,000, or about a fifth of the total.

In a National 4-H Week message, President Truman said, "You are living symbols of the betterment in American farm living during the first half of this century. You are also a promise for the future." The 4-H theme for 1950 is "Better Living for a Better World."

300,000 Farm Youth to Attend Session

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Over 300,000 colored farm boys and girls will take part in the annual observance of National 4-H week, March 4-12, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced last week.

During the week, the nation's 1,850,000 white and colored 4-H'ers will review their plans for this year's projects.

1949 Achievements

In 1949, they had 100,000 acres in gardens, raised eight million chickens, turkeys, geese, and ducks; 850,000 head of livestock; canned 27 million quarts of food; and made more than two million garments.

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Review Encampment Program



T. M. Campbell, left, director of the Regional 4-H Camp, Aug. 8-15 at Virginia State College, Petersburg, goes over the encampment program with associate camp director, John W. Mitchell. Both men are extension service field agents of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.



Review 4-H Program—T. M. Campbell, left, director of the Regional 4-H Camp, Aug. 8-15 at Virginia State College, Petersburg, goes over the encampment program with the associate camp director, John W. Mitchell. Both are extension service field agents of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.—USDA Photo.

S.C. Farmers Fatten Pigs To Tune of $11,000 Sales

ORANGEBURG, N. C.—Farmers and 4-H Club Boys from seven counties sold 283 hogs for $11,903.66 during August in six county shows and sales. Courier Sat. 9-23-50

They weighed 53,533 pounds and 118 or 42 per cent graded U. S. Choice. The average weight was 189.2 pounds and the average price per 100 pounds was $20.31. Pittsburgh, Pa.

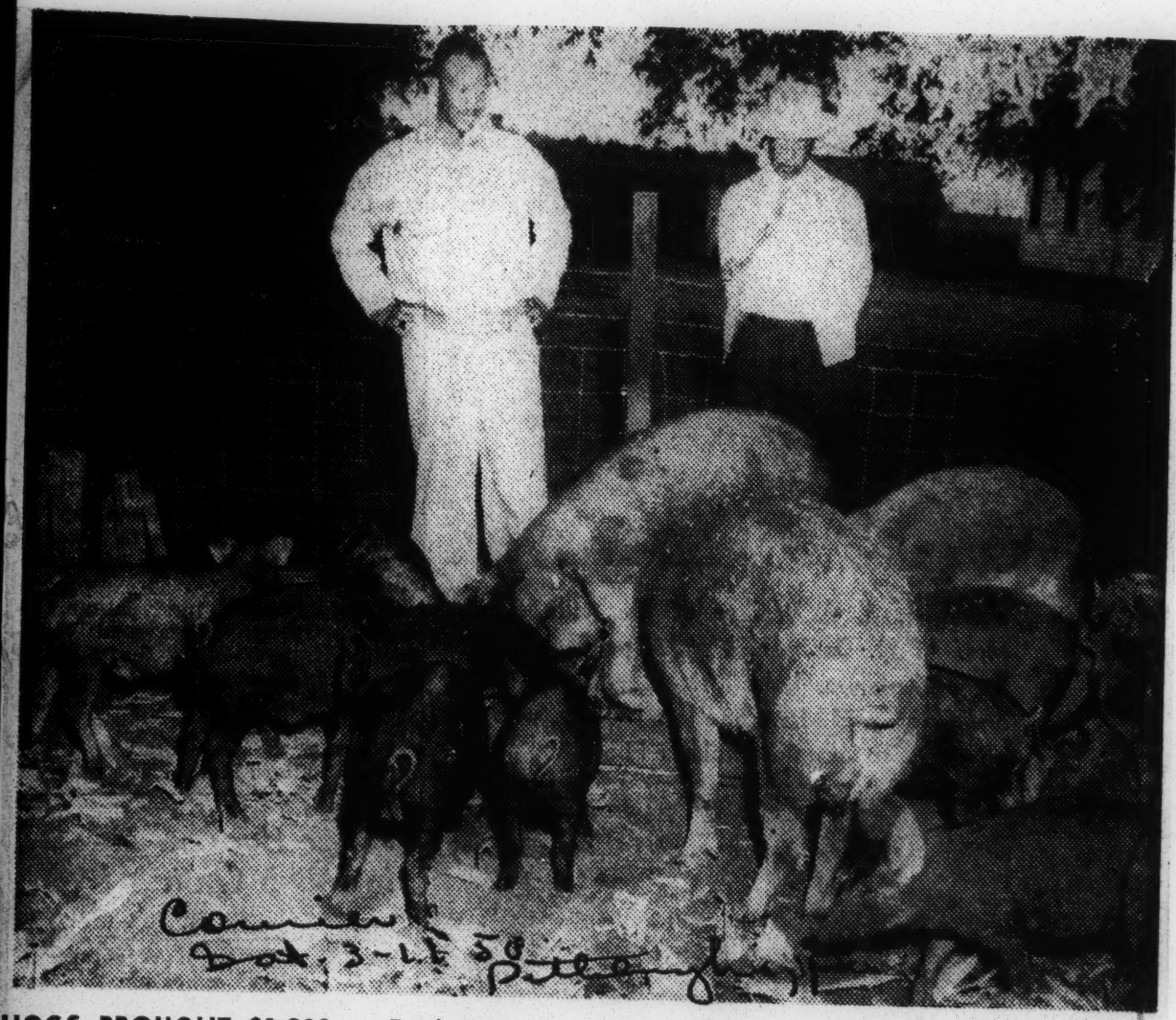
Most of the money went to Piedmont Counties at a time when there is not much farm income. The money received and the counties receiving it are as follows:

Spartanburg, $1,154.43; Greenwood, $448.49; Greenville-Laurens, $2,165.55; Union, $2,318.92; Lancaster, $3,051.65, and Berkeley, $2,764.62.

Judging by 4-H boys was conducted at all of these shows and a total of fifty-seven boys took part.



Prize porkers like these recently netted South Carolina youths more than $11,000.



HOGS BROUGHT $1,200 — Fred Bennett's hogs brought $1,200 last year. Here, his brother, Paul, and County Agent L. L. Brewer look over some of the animals.—USDA Photo.

Mechanized Farming Pays Handsomely For Young 'Baman

WASHINGTON — An answer to small farmers' mechanization problem has been found by Fred Bennett of Greenville, Ala., according to a report received this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Alabama State Extension Service.

Mr. Bennett, a 34-year-old farmer, found his solution partly by enlarging his farm and partly by establishing a farm machinery custom service for his neighbors, says the report.

When he started out six year ago, he had only a pair of mules and the use of his mother's eighty-acre farm over which hung an $1800 debt. Now he owns a 320-acre farm and nearly $10,000 worth of farm machinery which pays its own way.

WORKED IN MILL

Bennett became interested in farm machinery while working in the Birmingham steel mill where he saw several types of machines at work. The farm youth then recalled the miles and miles he had walked behind a plow and a mule on the old home place near Greenville. "Perhaps I could really make a go of farming with tractors and other modern equipment," he thought to himself amid the din of the mill.

Then came the war, and one by one, three of his four brothers were drafted, leaving only the fourth, a 14-year-old lad on the farm with his mother. So in 1944, Fred Bennett returned to his mother's eighty-acre mortgaged farm to help produce food and fiber for our fighting men.

Naturally, the first thing he thought of as he headed for the barn was a tractor, but with the debt hanging over the farm with only thirty acres under cultivation, a tractor was out of the question. Besides, with most of the factories turning out tanks and guns, tractors were scarce. So he pitched in and made two crops with mule-power, paid off the indebtedness on the farm, and waited for his name to be reached on the list for a tractor and a peanut picker.

ENLARGED HOLDINGS

By the time the dealer got down to him in 1946, he had bargained to buy 320 acres to add to the eighty owneo by his mother. He knew that he needed more land if he was going to use his farm equipment in the efficient way he had seen machines used in the steel mill.

However, after making the down-payment on the tractor and picker, he didn't have enough to make the initial payment on the land, but he succeeded in getting the local bank to take a second mortgage on it.

Then with the help of his county agent, L. L. Brewer, the young farmer made a conservation farm program for the entire farm. This called for peanuts, corn, and cotton in a rotation pattern on the level land, pastures for hogs and cattle on the slopes, and selective cutting of timber from the woodland area.

NOW OUT OF DEBT

The first year, he earned enough doing custom work with his new equipment to pay for it, and there was more than enough from his own crops to pay off the second mortgage and make a sizable dent in the first.

Today, the entire farm is out of debt and Bennett owns two tractors, a peanut picker, a truck, and a combine. He bought the latter shortly after his county agent and the local Production and Marketing Administration committeeman encouraged him to try blue lupine as a soil building crop. He harvested sixteen tons of blue lupine seed off thirty acres which brought more than enough to pay for his $1700 combine. What he made harvesting lupine and grain sorghum for his neighbors was almost all profit.

When asked recently by State Extension Leader W. B. Hill when he was going to buy a mechanical cotton picker for his custom service, he had an answer ready. "Just as soon as they get some more of the bugs out of it," he said.

AIDED NEIGHBORS

In addition to doing custom work all over Butler County last year, he did a good job on his own farm. His cropping program included eighty-five acres of peanuts, seventy-five acres of corn, forty of cotton, thirty of grain sorghum, ten of clover, eight of lespedeza, an acre of sweet potatoes, and a one acre garden. Also, the young farmer raised thirty-two hogs which brought $1200 and sixteen head of beef cattle as foundation stock for an expanded livestock enterprise. From his woodland, he cut $1800 worth of timber.

Two years ago, Mr. Bennett remodeled his mother's home, adding three rooms and a bath. He plans to build a home of his own next year. "Then I think I'll get married," he said.

Mechanized Farming Is Called Southeast Boon

WASHINGTON, June 19—(AP) — Mechanized agriculture is bringing prosperity to the Southern states, the American Society of Agriculture Engineers was told Monday at its annual convention.

George B. Nutt, head of the agricultural engineering department at Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., said, for example, that the number of tractors in states from Mississippi to Virginia has increased 325 per cent since 1940.

Albert Weems of Meridian, Miss., said widespread introduction of light one-row and two-row tractors in the Southeast has helped to bring mechanization of crop production to a higher rate "with one glaring exception—the harvesting of cotton."

Describing efforts to develop a low cost cotton picker for the area, Weems said that in order to fit the Southeastern farmer's land conditions and pocketbook such a machine should:

Be mountable on light farm tractors. Be light in weight. Be of a rugged and simple construction. Be able to pick a grade of cotton comparable in value to hand picking. Reduce the cost to a level where the farmer can make a profit.



NEW MACHINERY BIG LABOR SAVER IN COTTON FIELD — One operator with one trip of the tractor equipped with this new machinery performs three cotton production operations simultaneously. It cultivates, sprays for insect control and burns weeds and grass. The machinery is seen in action at the Delta Branch Experiment Station at Stoneville, Miss. The occasion is the fourth annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanizations Conference sponsored by the National Cotton Council. —(AP Photo).

Mechanization Of Dixie Farms Plays Havoc With Negro

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala. — (ANP) —"Negro farmers and the amount of land farmed by Negroes are being drastically reduced in the south," said Ernest E. Neal, director of a conference which discussed opportunities and handicaps of Negro farmers, here recently.

Neal pointed out, in a bulletin entitled "The Changing Status of the Negro in Southern Agriculture," that "tractors are doing the work of several plowmen and voracious spindles of pickers are [illegible] as much cotton as 30 [illegible] of Negro farmers to the rapid mechanization of agriculture.

"Heretofore, white landowners used devious and dubious devices to hold Negroes on the land," Neal said. "Now, they say let them go.

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Mechanization Reducing Number of Farm Negroes

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OWNER ETHICS LO[illegible]

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Naturally, the first thing he thought of as he headed for the barn was a tractor, but with the debt hanging over the farm and with only 30 acres under cultivation, a tractor was out of the question. Besides, with most of the factories turning out tanks and guns, tractors were scarce. So he pitched in and made two crops with mule-power, paid off the indebtedness on the farm, and waited for his name to be reached on the list for a tractor and a peanut picker.

By the time the dealer got down to him in 1946, he had bargained to buy 320 acres to add to the 80 owned by his mother. He knew that he needed more land, if he was going to use his farm equipment in the efficient way he had seen machines used in the steel mill.

THE WAR PERIOD

Then came the war, and one by one, three of his four brothers were drafted leaving only the fourth, a 14-year-old lad on the farm with his mother. So in 1944, Fred Bennett, returned to his mother's 80-acre mortgaged farm to help produce food and fiber for our fighting men.

LOCAL BANK MORTGAGE

However, after making the down payment on the tractor and picker, he didn't have enough to make the initial payment on the land, but he succeeded in getting, the local bank to take a second mortgage

Mechanization Boosts West's Cotton Output

Inroads Made On Dixie Supremacy

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 25 (U.P.)—California and the irrigated areas of the West are moving in on the South's cotton supremacy through greater mechanization, industry leaders said today.

The trend toward the West and Southwest's development of a cotton kingdom of their own is predicted upon machines.

Reports from California indicate that region is putting out a better grade of cotton in some instances through the use of more mechanical pickers and more modern ginning devices than those now in use in much of the South.

Large Shipment

The largest shipment of mechanical cotton pickers in history which is being sent this week from the Memphis works of the International Harvester Co. to the west coast, strongly emphasizes this point.

But the Dixie planters are not sitting back to let their cotton economy be entirely eclipsed by the energetic Westerners. They proved that at the fourth annual beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference held recently at Greenville and Stoneville, Miss.

There, the delegates were told by economists that the entire American cotton industry must mecnanize if it is to be continued on a profitable basis.

Lighter Version

Harvester has announced that it will begin production next month on 150 low-drum cotton pickers. This new-type mechanical picker is a modified, lighter version of the big picker.

The new picker is designed for shorter cotton, such as is grown in Texas and on the edges of the Mississippi Delta. It has a nine-inch lower drum than the big picker, with 180 fewer spindles, weighs from 1000 to 2000 pounds less than the big picker, can be mounted on a smaller tractor and will cost considerably less than present machines

Mechanized Farming Pays Handsomely For Young Baman

WASHINGTON—An answer to small farmers' mechanization problem has been found by Fred Bennett of Greenville, Ala., according to a report received this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Alabama State Extension Service.

Mr. Bennett, a 34-year-old farmer, found his solution partly by enlarging his farm and partly by establishing a farm machinery custom service for his neighbors, says the report.

When he started out six year ago, he had only a pair of mules and the use of his mother's eighty-acre farm over which hung an $1800 debt. Now he owns a 320-acre farm and nearly $10,000 worth of farm machinery which pays its own way.

WORKED IN MILL

Bennett became interested in farm machinery while working in the Birmingham steel mill where he saw several types of machines at work. The farm youth then recalled the miles and miles he had walked behind a plow and a mule on the old home place near Greenville. "Perhaps I could really make a go of farming with tractors and other modern equipment," he thought to himself amid the din of the mill.

Then came the war, and one by one, three of his four brothers were drafted, leaving only the fourth, a 14-year-old lad on the farm with his mother. So in 1944, Fred Bennett returned to his mother's eighty-acre mortgaged farm to help produce food and fiber for our fighting men.

Naturally, the first thing he thought of as he headed for the barn was a tractor, but with the debt hanging over the farm with only thirty acres under cultivation, a tractor was out of the question. Besides, with most of the factories turning out tanks and guns, tractors were scarce. So he pitched in and made two crops with mule-power, paid off the indebtedness on the farm, and waited for his name to be reached on the list for a tractor and a peanut picker.

ENLARGED HOLDINGS

By the time the dealer got down to him in 1946, he had bargained to buy 320 acres to add to the eighty owneo by his mother. He knew that he needed more land, if he was going to use his farm equipment in the efficient way he had seen machines used in the steel mill.

However, after making the down-payment on the tractor and picker, he didn't have enough to make the initial payment on the land, but he succeeded in getting the local bank to take a second mortgage on it.

Then with the help of his county agent, L. L. Brewer, the young farmer made a conservation farm program for the entire farm. This called for peanuts, corn, and cotton in a rotation pattern on the level land, pastures for hogs and cattle on the slopes, and selective cutting of timber from the woodland area.

NOW OUT OF DEBT

The first year, he earned enough doing custom work with his new equipment to pay for it, and there was more than enough from his own crops to pay off the second mortgage and make a sizable dent in the first.

Today, the entire farm is out of debt and Bennett owns two tractors, a peanut picker, a truck, and a combine. He bought the latter shortly after his county agent and the local Production and Marketing Administration committeeman encouraged him to try blue lupine as a soil building crop. He harvested sixteen tons of blue lupine seed off thirty acres which brought more than enough to pay for his $1700 combine. What he made harvesting lupine and grain sorghum for his neighbors was almost all profit.

When asked recently by State Extension Leader W. B. Hill when he was going to buy a mechanical cotton picker for his custom service, he had an answer ready. "Just as soon as they get some more of the bugs out of it," he said.

AIDED NEIGHBORS

In addition to doing custom work all over Butler County last year, he did a good job on his own farm. His cropping program included eighty-five acres of peanuts, seventy-five acres of corn, forty of cotton, thirty of grain sorghum, ten of clover, eight of lespedeza, an acre of sweet potatoes, and a one-acre garden. Also, the young farmer raised thirty-two hogs which brought $1200 and sixteen head of beef cattle as foundation stock for an expanded livestock enterprise. From his woodland, he cut $1800 worth of timber.

Two years ago, Mr. Bennett remodeled his mother's home, adding three rooms and a bath. He plans to build a home of his own next year. "Then I think I'll get married," he said.

Alabama Farmer Succeeds In Mechanizing His Area

GREENVILLE, Ala. — An answer to small farmers' mechanization problems has been found by red Bennett of Greenville, Ala., ccording to a report received by he U. S. Department of Agriculure from the Alabama State Exension Service.

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RETURNS TO FARM

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1b 1950 Alabama

"ALAYAM SNACK"
Three Parts finely ground sweet potato puree,- one part cocoanut- and one part sugar.

Alabama Experiment Station Bulletin. No. 272 ....

Sweet Potato Candy–Alayam–Wins U.S. Consumer Approval

AUBURN, ALA., June 14—cultural Experiment Station, Auburn. Ala

"Alayam snack"—another product made largely from sweet potatoes—is liked by nearly a fourth of the nation's consumers as well as, or better than the snacks they are now buying.

Consumer acceptance of this product reveals possibilities of a widespread potential commercial market.

These facts about the new product were indicated in a recently completed national consumer acceptance test conducted by the A. P. I. Agricultural Experiment Station and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and financed by Research and Marketing Act funds.

The Alavam snack is one of several sweet potato products developed experimentally and manufactured for testing on a pilot-plant basis by the Alabama Station. As yet, it is not being produced commercially.

The snack tested was a brittle made up, on a dry-weight basis, of three parts finely ground sweet potato puree, one part cocoanut, and one part sugar.

The survey indicates that the new snack stands up better in comparison with cookies and crackers than with other snack products.

For the nation as a whole, more than a third of the consumers who tested the snack said they would buy it if placed on the market.

Consumers who lived in the Census South were more favorable toward the Alayam snack than were those who lived in other sections of the country. In addition, the percentage of consumers who said that they would buy the product was higher in this area than in other areas.

Detailed results of the nationwide test are reported in Alabama Experiment Station Bulletin No. 272, "Consumer Reactions to Alayam Snacks," by Ben T. Lanham, Jr., agricultural economist.

Copies of the report are available upon request from M. J. Funchess, Director, A. P. I. Agri-

Moving To Town

A PEACEFUL revolution is changing the face of Alabama, altering familiar patterns, posing new problems. Tens of thousands of native displaced persons—former farm workers—are moving to town, as the tractor supplants the mule and cattle replace row crops.

The change is graphically illustrated and ably analyzed in a bulletin from the Rural Life Council of Tuskegee Institute, "Shifts In The Negro Population Of Alabama."

In 1930, there were 4,664 tractors on Alabama farms, in 1945, the number was 17,060, and has since greatly increased. In 1935 the state had 1,125,000 head of cattle, in 1945, 1,327,000. Nogro farm operators dropped from 91,275 in 1935 to 67,230 in 1945.

Between 1940 and 1945, Alabama's farm population, white and Negro, declined 342,423, which was eight times the decline from 1935 to 1940. City population is mounting.

Little likelihood is seen of any substantial return from city to farm such as was predicted in some quarters as a postwar development. As in earlier eras, the "back to the land" movement is mostly talk, something recommended for the other fellow. "The finality of movement to the cities is reflected in the demolition of 34,555 farm dwellings between 1940 and 1945."

Although the bulletin deals primarily with Negro population changes, it notes that the same thing is happening to the white population. Landowners of both races are cultivating more land. Negro and white tenants are being displaced. There is migration of Negroes and whites to urban areas. Those who go to the cities are entering the labor market where competition for jobs is keenest.

★

THIS large-scale population shift of course poses problems. Shrinking rural population affects schools, churches, country stores, eliminating some, causing survivors to serve extended areas. In the expanding cities, services that were sufficient for the population of 1940 are strained today.

In its analysis of Negro population trends the bulletin goes back in interesting fashion to the picture as it stood right after the Civil War. It shows that the proportion of Negroes to white people in Alabama has greatly declined since 1870.

Alabama's population now is roughly two-thirds white and one-third Negro—65.3 pct. and 34.7 pct., according to the 1940 census. In 1870 the Negro population was nearly half the total, or 47.7 pct. Both races have increased since 1870, but while the white population was increasing fourfold the Negroes increased two and one-fourth times.

The trend to the towns is indicated by comparing 1900 with 1940. In 1900, 45.7 pct. of all Negroes in Alabama lived in 11 counties—nine in the Black Belt, plus Jefferson and Mobile. In 1940, 33.4 pct. of Alabama's Negroes were in just four counties—Jefferson, Mobile, Montgomery, Dallas, containing the state's three largest cities and Selma. In 1940 Jefferson County alone contained nearly one-fifth (18.1 pct.) of all the Negroes in Alabama.

★

AN ENCOURAGING fact brought out is the increase in farm ownership, and decline in tenacy, for both white and Negro farmers.

While the ratio of Negro farm operators is declining, Negro farm owners increased 17 pct. from 1935 to 1945; in the same period the increase in white owners was 17.2 pct., with a numerical increase of 16,598 for white and 2,673 for Negroes.

White farmers are escaping from tenancy status faster than Negroes, but for both races tenancy is on the downgrade. In 1940, 49.6 pct. of all white farm operators and 78.6 pct. of Negroes were tenants; by 1945 this was down to 39 pct. and 72.6 pct. respectively.

In addition to the bulletin devoted to population changes in Alabama, Tuskegee has supplied another interesting publication, "The Place Of The Negro Farmer In The Changing Economy of the Cotton South." This goes into more detail on certain aspects of the changing farm pattern.

We learn that labor displacement is about the same in changing over to livestock as in mechanization of cotton farming. In terms of Negro farm tenant labor supply, we can figure on 20 pct. of sharecroppers being used on mechanized or livestock farms; 80 pct. must find employment elsewhere. The 20 pct. selected to remain will be young and adaptable to operating machines or caring for livestock.

What of the other 80 pct. It is estimated that some will remain as cash-renters, on land not suited to mechanization; others will be able to buy family-sized farms. "The majority, however, will move to the nearest small town, then to large urban centers in the South, and heavy industrial centers outside the South."

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A PLAN is suggested, for the small Negro farm owner to adapt himself to the changed picture. The suggestion is that he bypass mechanization and livestock, since he operates on too small a scale, and become "the service group for the new agricultural economy."

We are reminded that the new era means an increasing number of tractors to be driven, machines to be serviced and repaired, shops developed for that purpose, pastures to be fenced. Nearby towns, growing in population, will need more fresh vegetables, poultry, eggs and other things, readily produced on small farms.

By supplying these needs, the Negro farm owner and the small farmer generally are visualized with a future for themselves, and performing an essential function as part of the new economy in process of evolving.

Negro Vet Farmer Makes Training Pay

DADEVILLE, July 14 Walker Slaughter, Negro veteran of Tallapoosa County, started training in vocational agriculture with a mule bought with money he had saved in the service.

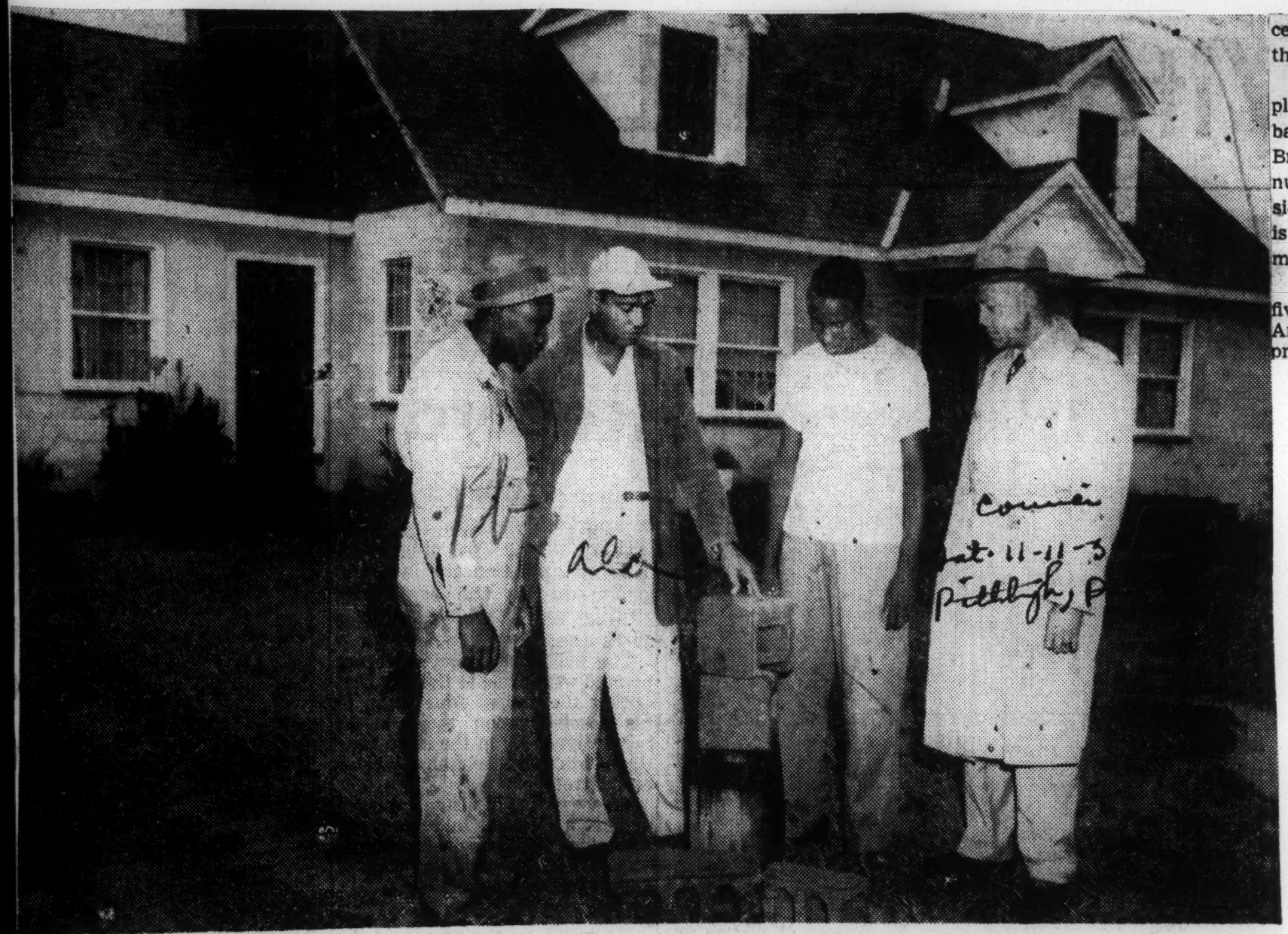
He now owns 100 acres of land and is a hard worker. Each year he grows cotton, corn, hay, and oats. Today he owns four hogs of which two are purebred, four cows, one purebred bull, one mowing machine and rake, one car, one acre of alfalfa, two acres of sericea and half interest in a tractor.

Negro Dairyman Shows Grahd Champ Jersey

DADEVILLE, Sept. 28 (U.P.)—Demus Frazier of Talladega, a former Negro county agent and now an established dairyman, exhibited the grand champion at the Piedmont Dairy Show for Negroes held here yesterday.

Frazier showed a prize jersey to take the honors.

Less Scales of Marion was owner of the reserve champion. Odessa Johnson of Roanoke showed the junior champion, and Thelma Whitaker of Auburn had the reserve junior champion.



Builds Home—Robert Brown, second from right, 15-year-old 4-H'er of Big Bend, Ala., converted a calf project into concrete blocks to help build this modern home for himself, his parents and nine sisters and brothers. The 4-H'er purchased 1,200 blocks like these shown in the foreground. His father added 500 to complete the home. Left to right are his father, Peter; County Agent Henry Jackson, Robert, and State Extension Leader W. B. Hill.—USDA Photo.

Farm Youth's Project Helps Build Home

TUSCALOOSA Ala. — How a 4-H Club boy's calf project helped build a modern concrete block home for himself, his parents and his nine sisters and brothers is contained in a report received last week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Alabama State Extension Service.

The 4-H'er is 15-year-old Robert Brown of Big Bend community near Tuscaloosa. It all started in the early fall of 1946, when his county agent, Henry Jackson, helped him obtain a purebred Shorthorn calf to fatten for the spring livestock show.

At the show, Robert's calf was selected reserve champion of his breed, bringing the plucky \$45 in prizes and a sale price of \$284. This meant a neat labor earning of \$197 for the youngster. And he knew exactly what he wanted to do with most of his money—help his father obtain concrete blocks for a new home.

OWN 40 ACRES

The family was then living in a shack on a 40-acre farm they purchased in 1944. After meeting payments for the land and feeding nine months, his father had little left from his earnings as a farmer and part-time carpenter.

From his calf project, Robert plunked down \$160 to buy 1,200 blocks and his father, Peter, bought the remaining 500. Then the whole family pitched in and helped the father build their new home. It's all finished now except for a few touches here and there, says the report.

'We are going to have it completed for the achievement banquet in January," says Mr. Brown. The banquet is an annual event promoted by Extension Agents in most states. It is here that the year's achievements are reviewed.

The home is a modern, yellow, five-bedroom Cape Cod bungalow. And in back of it is a large ratproof barn.

Two Alabama Families Get Farm Housing Loans

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—When the Seymour Felton and William Allen families of Macon County, Ala., received farm housing loans at Tuskegee institute last week under the provisions of the 1949 Housing act, they were the first Negro families in the Southeastern area to qualify. Contracts for both were completed on the same day.

In presenting the checks, at the request of Julian Brown, director of Farmers Home administration for Alabama, President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee institute, said, "I hope this marks the beginning of large scale improvement in rural housing for Alabama and the South east."

The building of houses with a special made concrete block from creek run sand and gravel has been tested at Tuskegee institute with good results. The low-cash-cost item is its selling point. The use of farm labor in making the blocks and the fireprooof factor are others. Both the Feltons and the Allens will build the Tuskegee-type houses.

The housing act was passed by Congress last summer and signed by the President on July 15. The act carries a farm housing section which authorizes 275 million dollars in loans and grants over a four-year period to construct, remodel of repair farm buildings.

The program, to be administered by the Farmers Home administration, expects to assist about 13,000 farm families in 1950. Most of these will likely be in the South.

Seymour Felton brought his wife along when he came to sign final papers for his loan of $3,000. For many years the Feltons have lived in the Brownville No. 2 Community of Macon county. They own their farm of 208 acres of land and engage in cotton-diary farming.

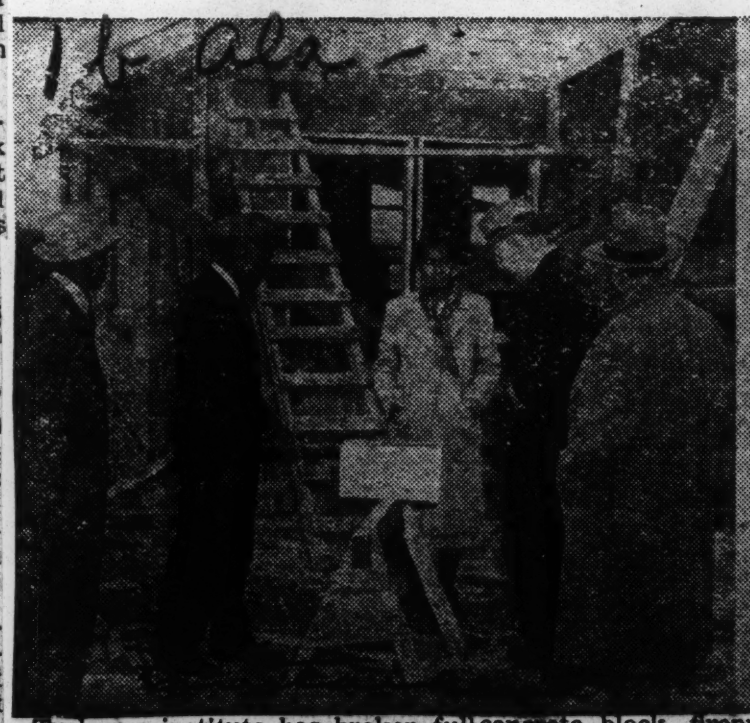
There are seven children in the Felton family. He and his wife are both leaders in their community extension club. Their present house is too small for their needs.

Felton expects to begin construction in a short time on a six-room concrete block house. Tuskegee Institute will cooperate by furnishing the "know how."

William Allen, a young farmer who served in World War II, lives in the New Rising Star community. He feels that his wife and three young children deserve something better than the two-room shcak he has on his 40-acre farm. Allen works a shift at the nearby Veterans Administration hospital and does part-time farming.

During the last quarter she has enrolled in the Poultry division at Tuskegee Institute in a special course. With such a small farm he plans to produce poultry and hogs as his major cash enterprises.

TUSKEGEE SWINGS INTO POST-WAR FARM PLANNING





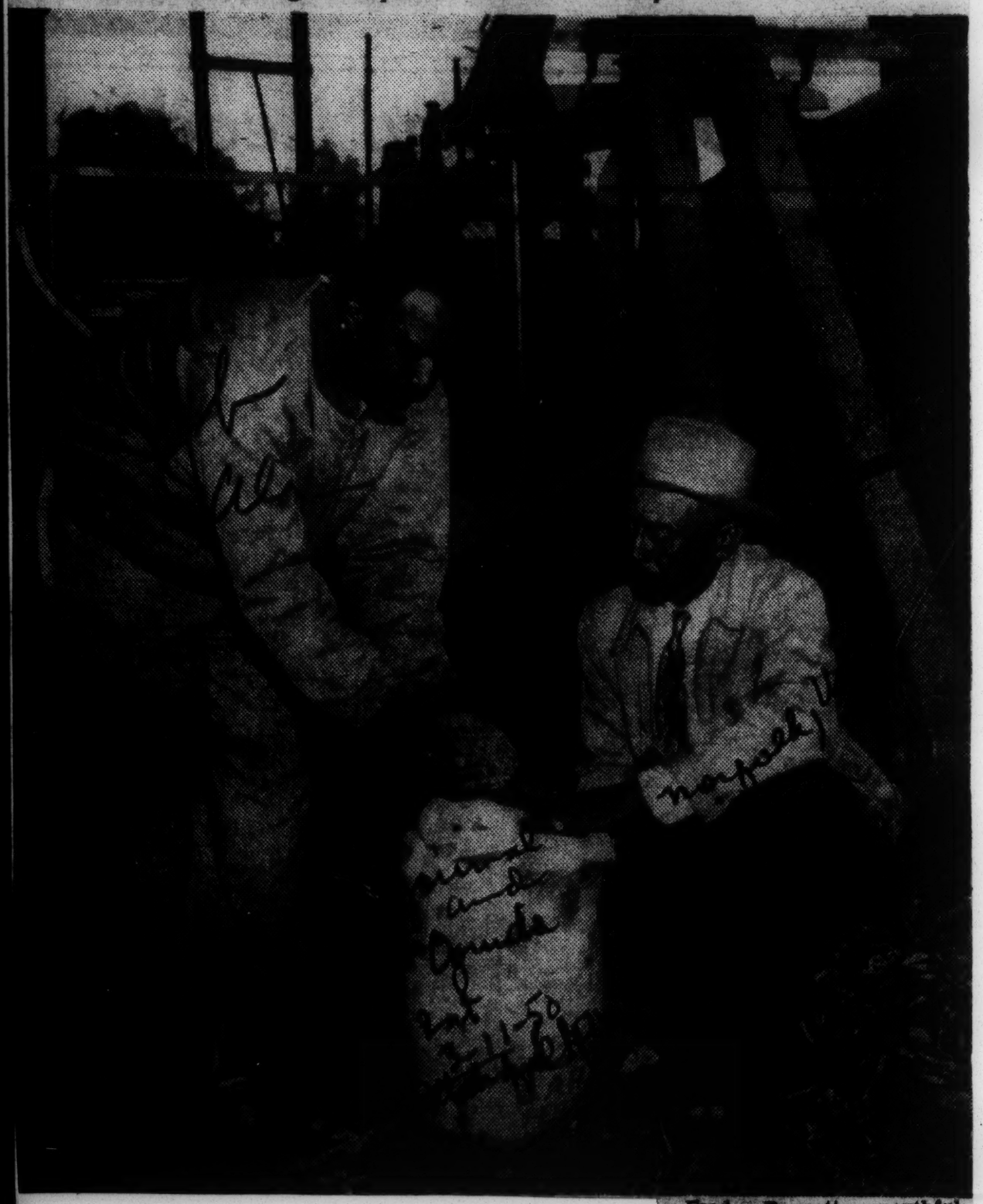


Tuskegee institute has broken full swing in to the post war era of farm building. The picture on the left shows Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the institute, presenting a check representing first loan made under the 1949 Housing act to a Negro family in Alabama and the entire Southeast. Felton's wife looks on. William Allen and his wife, standing next to the Feltons, received a farm building loan at the same time. L. A. Potts, dean of the School of Agriculture, is shown at right. The program is under the direction of the Farmers Home Administration. Both families will build concrete block, fireproof houses according to the Tuskegee plan.

Scene in upper right shows members of institute building staff explaining to visiting agricultural leaders how to make and use a special type of concrete block for farm buildings. The two borrowers who have received building loans under the 1949 Housing act will use this type of blocks.

At right bottom, Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan inspects a farm house being built according to the Tuskegee plan. Geo. Williams, director of housing program, explains how blocks are laid. Mrs. Levert Smith, owner; President F. D. Patterson and Elijah Lynum, prominent farmer of Clarke County, Ala., look on. (ANP).

Raises Enough Lupine Seeds To Pay For Combine



Fred Bennett, youthful farmer of Greenville, Ala., harvested enough blue lupine seed off 30 acres two years ago to pay for the combine shown at right. Earnings from custom now are largely profit. Left to right are Paul Bennett, Fred's brother, and County Agent L. L. Brewer. They are looking at a bag of lupine seed.—USDA Photo.

Sixth Negro Fat Stock Show Opens Tuesday

16 Counties Send Animals For Competition

Montgomery's 6th Annual Fat Stock Show and Sale for Negro boys and girls will get underway at 10 a.m. Tuesday.

Stock will begin arriving at Union Stock Yards today.

First event on the program is judging of the cattle entered by Negro youth from 16 Central Alabama counties. Hogs will be judged later in the day.

Though planned primarily for members of the Negro 4-H Club, Negro Farmers of America and Negro Homemakers of America, the show includes separate divisions for adult entries.

Junior exhibitors will have 126 calves and 421 hogs in the show. Twenty adult entries have been reported. Competing in the junior classes will be 120 4-H and 50 NFA members.

Getting started Tuesday morning with judging, the program will be concluded Wednesday morning with sale of all stock entered in the show.

The public is invited to attend all the program in the sales arena at Union Stock Yards.

The complete program is:

Tuesday—10 a.m., judging in the junior division of the beef cattle show; judging adult division; judging junior division of the fat market hog show; judging adult division.

Tuesday evening—6:30, a banquet in honor of the junior exhibitors. Special entertainment will be movie passes, compliments of the State and Carver Theaters.

Wednesday—9:30 a.m., auction sale of stock, beginning with grand champion calf, reserve champion calf, grand champion hog and reserve champion hog and proceeding through the complete listing of stock.

In the junior division of the beef show, judging will be by breeds. Grade cattle will be assigned to the breed which they most closely resemble.

After selection of champions and reserve champions of the Aberdeen Angus, Hereford, Shorthorn and Brahman breeds, a grand champion and reserve champion of the show will be selected from these top breed winners.

The Negro youth will also have a chance to exhibit cattle in pens of three and county exhibits of five calves.

Awards will be made for the boy or girl who has shown the greatest showmanship in exhibiting his stock to the best advantage.

Other awards will go to the NFA or 4-H Club team which demonstrates the best ability to judge beef cattle.

In the fat market hog shows, junior entries will be divided into four divisions according to weight.

Separate divisions will be open to adults in both the hog and beef shows.

Cash awards and trophies will be given to winners in all classes by the show committee. In addition, the different breeders associations will give prizes to winners in the breed classes.

Counties which will be represented in the show are:

Autauga, Barbour, Elmore, Lee, Macon, Randolph, Wilcox, Bullock, Dallas, Henry, Houston, Lowndes, Monroe, Montgomery, Sumter and Tallapoosa.

Sponsoring agencies for the annual Negro show are:

Montgomery Chamber of Commerce, Montgomery County Board of Revenue, Alabama Agricultural Center, Union Stock Yards and Montgomery Livestock Exchange.

Cooperating organizations are: Extension division of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the department of vocational agricultural education.

W. B. Hill, state leader for Negro work at Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed as superintendent of the 6th Annual Montgomery Fat Stock Show and Sale for Negro Boys and Girls.

Other show officials are:

Assistant Superintendent

A. Floyd, itinerant teacher-trainer, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Judge

J. E. Settle, head, Department of Animal Husbandry, Virginia State College, Ettricks, Va.

Auctioneer: Tom McCord, Montgomery.

Official grader: P. C. Roquemore, Federal-State Market News Service.

In Charge Of 4-H Club Entries

C. A. Williams, Negro distrtict agent, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

In Charge of NFA Entries

F. T. McQueen, teacher-trainer for Vocational Education, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Judging Team Committee

M. B. Booth, chairman, Professor of Dairying, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

R. T. Thurston, Negro county agent, Macon County, Ala.

David Banks, vocational agriculture teacher, Prairie Farms, Ala.

Receiving Committee

C. A. Williams, chairman, Negro district agent, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

F. T. McQueen, teacher-trainer for Vocational Education, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Robert F. Jones, Negro county agent, Elmore County, Wetumpka, Ala.

A. J. Brown, teacher of Vocational Agriculture, Wetumpka, Ala.

J. T. Alexander, Negro county agent, Montgomery County, Montgomery, Ala.

C. D. Scott, II, teacher of Vocational Ariculture, Montgomery, Ala.

Show Committee

G. W. Taylor, chairman, Negro district agent, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

H. J. Spears, Negro county agent, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

H. B. Jackson. Negro county agent, Tuscaloosa County, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

James Haynes, teacher of Vocational Agriculture, Hayneville, Ala.

C. S. Foreman, Negro county agent, Marengo County, Demopolis, Ala.

F. L. Jackson, Negro county agent, Greene County, Eutawville, Ala.

W. E. Cooper, teacher of Vocational Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Roscoe A. Lee, Negro county agent, Lowndes County, Hayneville, Ala.

C. A. Bronson, teacher of Vocational Agriculture, Roba, Ala

Publicity Committee

Joseph Bradford, chairman, assistant editor, The Negro Farmer, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Charles E. Trout, director, Public Relations, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

S. S. Seay, president, Montgomery Civic League, Montgomery, Ala.

Fred L. Lowe, manager, Smith & Gaston Interests, Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Edith Washington, editor, Tuskegee Herald, Tuskegee, Ala.

Records And Reports Committee

N. Laye, chairman, State 4-H Club Agent for Negro Girls, Tuskeegee Institute, Ala.

C. M. Martin, Negro district agent, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

A. J. Brown, teacher of Vocational Agriculture, Wetumpka, Ala.

Willie Lawson, Negro county agent, Chambers County, Lafayette, Ala.

R. L. Rivers, Negro district home demonstration agent, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

E. L. Donald, teacher-trainer, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

O. A. McKinney, agricultural economics, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Pen Committee

W. E. Cooper, chairman, teacher of Vocational Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

I. L. Hopson, Negro county agent, Bullock County, Union Springs, Ala.

D. R. Salter, Negro county agent, Hale County, Greensboro, Ala.

L. W. Bonner, teacher of Vocational Agriculture, Autauga-

James A. Roberts, teacher of Vocational Agriculture, Montgomery, Ala.

Entertainment Committee

A. M. Boynton, chairman, Negro home demonstration agent, Montgomery County, Montgomery, Ala.

J. T. Alexander, Negro county agent, Montgomery County, Montgomery, Ala.

C. D. Scott, II, teacher of Vocational Agriculture, Montgomery, Ala.

L. V. Battle, Negro home demonstration agent, Autauga County, Prattville, Ala.

R. L. Rivers, Negro district agent, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Norine Laye, State 4-H Club Agent for Negro Girls, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

C. M. Martin, Negro district agent, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Committee On Rules, Eligibility And Classification

W. B. Hill, state leader for Nework, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

C. A. Williams, Negro district agent, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

F. T. McQueen, teacher-trainer for Vocational Education, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Showmanship Committee

F. T. McQueen, chairman, teacher-trainer for Vocational Education, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

R. T. Thurston, Negro county agent, Marion County, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Theodore Shumpert, Negro county agent, Randolph County, Roanoke, Ala.

Sales Committee

S. S. Seay, president, Montgomery Civic League, Montgomery, Ala.

J. E. Pierce, secretary, Civic League, Montgomery, Ala.

C. C. Beverly, manager, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Montgomery, Ala.

A. McHaney, manager, Atlanta Life Insurance Company, Montgomery, Ala.

George Carter, owner, Carter Eugene Bass, manager, Tuskegee Institute Cafeteria, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

C. R. Williams, manager, Pil-Grocery and Market, Tuskegee, Ala.

grim Health and Life InsuranceAla.

Company, Montgomery, Ala. Clarence Dunn, owner, Dunn's

H. Johnson, president, Inter-Barber Shop, Tuskegee, Ala.

Denominational Ministers' Al- Mrs. Julia Hamilton, proprie-

liance, Montgomery, Ala. tor, Masters Dry Cleaner, Tuske-

J. T. Alexander, Negro countygee, Ala.

agent, Montgomery, Ala. Emanuel Miller, proprietor

M. B. Booth, professor ofMiller & Williams Grocery Com-

Dairying, Tuskegee Institute,pany, Tuskegee, Ala.

Ala.



NEGRO STOCK SHOW OPENS—Lee Grim Irvin, 11-year-old 4-H Club member from Snowdoun, shows the Hereford calf he has entered for the 6th Annual Stock Show and Sale for Negro youths. Sixteen central and south Alabama counties are sending animals for competition. The show opens today for two days. (Photo by Kraus.)



NEGRO STOCK WINNERS—Ted Jackson, 9 (right), and his brother Ned, 14, won grand and reserve championships respectively at the 6th Annual Fat Stock Show and Sale for Negroes. This is the second victory this week for the two youths. Monday they won top honors at Union Springs with the same animals. (Photo by Kraus.)

Sumter County Producers Find Stock Program Pays

Carroll Jones, of Sumterville community, Sumter County, is one of the leading Negro livestock producers in Alabama. He is located in the Black Belt area of the state and prairie section of Sumter County. He is largely a beef cattle producer which is in line with the county and state farm program for better area production.

Jones produces an excellent grade quality beef cattle for regular market sales. Beef calves fed out from Jones' herd have won more championships in state, district and county shows than calves from the herds of any other Negro beef cattle producer in Alabama.

Jones' success with beef cattle is attributed to the fine pasture and grazing system which he has developed over a period of years on his 3,400-acre farm. He owns 1,600 acres and rents 1,700. In the pasture and grazing system there may be found several hundred acres of improved land according to recommendations given by the Black Belt Experiment Station located at Marion Junction, Ala. His pasture ang grazing system include white dutch clover, lappacea clover, bar clover, Dallis grass, Johnson grass, and black medic for summer pasture. For winter grazing Caley peas and oats are used. Each of these crops reseed itself with the exception of oats. Usually the Caley peas and Johnson grass are planted on the same acreage. Johnson grass affords grazing for the summer and Caley peas for the winter. Jones is also grazing Caley peas on his other pasture lands.

During the year of 1949, Jones sold over 300 head of beef cattle, among which were 10 purebred Hereford bulls. He carried over during the winter more than 500 head of beef cattle. All purebred helfers are saved for herd building and replacement. Jones is still not satisfied with his herd, even though it is tops. To continue to improve his herd, he bought another purebred bull last year for which he paid $750. His regular herd consists of about 600 head of cattle. In addition to his beef cattle herd he has 12 brood mares on his farm and more than 40 head of workstock and several saddle horses.

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MONTGOMERY FAT STOCK SHOW - (ALABAMA)
Negro Farmers of America, Negro Homemakers of America and Negro 4-H Members.

NEGRO STOCK SHOW
OPENS HERE TUESDAY.

More than 150 Negro boys and girls will submit entries in the fat stock show to be held at Union Stock Yards next Tuesday and Wed. A total of 136 calves and 421 hogs will be sent to the show from 16 central Alabama counties.
The event will be the 6th Annual Montgomery Fat Stock Show and Sale for Negro Boys and Girls. The same premium and prize list posted for the white show last month will prevail for this one.
This is the sixth in which the show has been held for Negro Farmers of America, Negro Homemakers of America, and Negro 4-H members in this section of the state.
Planned primarily for junior exhibitors, the show will also have divisions for adult entries of hogs and cattle.
So far, 120 4-H and 50 NFA members have indicated they will bring stock to the show. Twenty adult entries have been reported, including one carlot of 10 calves.
According to Boyd Leyburn, president of the Chamber of Commerce, quality of the stock is expected to be considerably better than in previous shows.

In the show last month, there were three calves graded prime, 22 choice, and 40 good. Selling prices were also higher than in years before, with 64 calves graded good and above bringing an average of 34 cents per pound; 29 calves medium or below brought a 27 cents per pound average.

Advertiser
Sun. 4-16-50
Montgomery, Ala.

Negro Stock Show Opens At Yards Today

Sixteen Counties Sending Entries For 6th Exhibition

A two-day fat stock show for Negro youth of this district will start at Union Stock Yards this morning.

Sixteen central and south Alabama counties will be represented by 120 4-H NFA members. Several adult entries have also been made.

See photo of Negro stock show entry Page 5-A.

It will be the 6th Annual Montgomery Fat Stock Show and Sale for Negro boys and girls.

The program starts at 10 o'clock this morning with judging of 126 calves entered by the junior exhibitors. More than 400 hogs will be judged later in the day. The stock will be auctioned Wednesday.

Superintendent of the event is W. B. Hill, state leader for Negro work, Tuskegee Institute.

J. E. Settle will judge all of the entries. He is head of the department of animal husbandry, Virginia State College, Ettricks, Va.

Though planned primarily for members of the Negro 4-H Club, Negro Farmers of America and Negro Homemakers of America, the show includes separate divisions for adult entries.

The public is invited to attend all the program in the sales arena at Union Stock Yards.

The complete program is:

Tuesday—10 a.m., judging in the junior division of the beef cattle show; judging adult division; judging junior division of the fat market hog show; judging adult division.

Tuesday evening—6:30, a banquet in honor of the junior exhibitors. Special entertainment will be movie passes, compliments of the State and Carver Theaters.

Wednesday—9:30 a.m., auction sale of stock, beginning with grand champion calf, reserve champion calf, grand champion hog and reserve champion hog and proceeding through the complete listing of stock.

In the junior division of the beef show, judging will be by breeds. Grade cattle will be assigned to the breed which they most closely resemble.

After selection of champions and reserve champions of the Aberdeen Angus, Hereford, Shorthorn and Brahman breeds, a grand champion and reserve champion of the show will be selected from these top breed winners.

The Negro youth will also have a chance to exhibit cattle in pens of three and county exhibits of five calves.

Awards will be made for the boy or girl who has shown the greatest showmanship in exhibiting his stock to the best advantage.

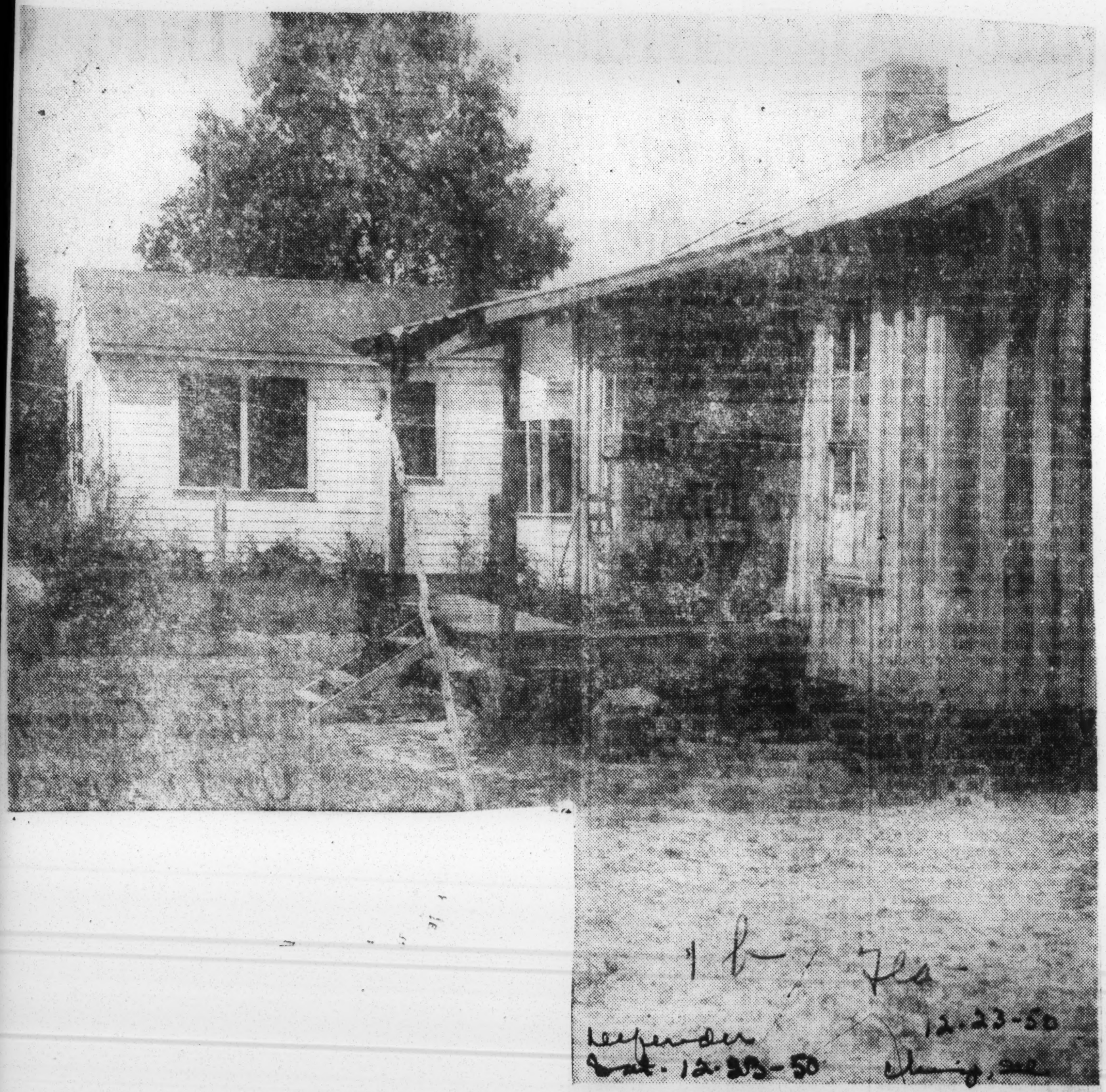
Other awards will go to the NFA or 4-H Club team which demonstrates the best ability to judge beef cattle.

In the fat market hog show junior entries will be divided in four divisions according to weight.

Separate divisions will be open to adults in both the hog and beef shows.

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Florida



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12-23-50

HERE IS " OLD AND NEW" homes of the McMillians. Their 10 children at the home also enjoy the new farm residence which Mrs. McMillian takes pride in keeping attractive and neat.

Of FARMS and FARMERS



MR. AND MRS. ELIJAH McMILLIAN go over their farm and home plans on the front porch of their comfortable new home on Route 1, near Quincy, Fla. Sharecroppers 15 years ago, the McMillians have purchased their farm through a loan from the Farmers Home Administration and are today succesful growers of shade tobacco and livestock.

Mastery Of Farm ABCs Paying Off For Couple

QUINCY, Fla.—Elijah McMillian and his wife, Beatrice, have come a long way since they were sharecroppers in 1935, the year they applied for an operating loan from the Farmers Home Administration to buy a mule, some farm equipment, garden and field seed.

They had depended on hogs, syrup, peanuts and a little cotton for cash income. "Lige," as his neighbors call him, had rented and sharecropped all his previous farming years and had just started operating a farm under his own management.

He hadn't been too successful due to the lack of managerial experience, the depression and a health problem. But he was willing and eager to learn his ABC's of approved farm practices.

The guilding hand was that of John Fischer, County FHA supervisor, who began working with McMillian the year he received his first loan. He started, first of all, to produce most of the family food, which meant a great deal in terms of family health as well as savings.

Then he incorporated better farming practices by use of fertilizers, cultivation and approved seed varieties recommended by the Experiment Station. In 1938, he grew tobacco, the binder type, for the first time.

Bought Farm In 1942

McMillian had made steady progress with operating loans to the point where he was approved for a farm ownership loan in 1942 to buy 117 acres. It had sentimental value also because his mother was born on this farm in 1861.

He started growing tobacco in earnest in 1946—shade type—and now has successfully worked it into his farm enterprise which is largely livestock.

A 20-acre pasture of pangola and costal bermula grass is being developed which is expected to pr vide grazing eight months of the year. Oats, rye, millet and Dixie crimson clover will provide supplementary feed.

Last year Lige grew 15 acres of lupine and 10 acres of Florida W-1 hybrid corn and liked the results. This year he made 1,145 pounds of tobacco to the acre which was a little less than he made the year before due to exceptionally dry weather. But he is four and one-half years ahead of schedule paying for his farm.

Son Wins Fat Cattle Prize

The McMillians are the parents of 12 children, 10 of whom live at home. Edmon, their 17-year-old son, has won first prize the last three years in the Gadsden County Colored Fat Cattle Show held at Quincy every March since 1946.

Mrs. McMillian keeps a neat and well-arranged home for the family. They moved out of the old home into the new dwelling five years ago. The lawn is well kept, rimmed with ornamental shrubs and shade trees.

Everything is being done to encourage interest of the children in farming. "I want them to love this place," the father says, "and if I can get them to feel that way, they'll want to stay and help keep on making it better."

Other Negro families in the county who are also making outstanding progress in the program administered by the Farmers Home Administration include Luther Childs, and John B. Smith; Ben Brown, Reuben Jordon, Kenlaw Gauss and Perry Reed. Childs and John Smith are sons of Luther Smith.

Altogether 11 white and Negro families in Gadsden County have bought farms through the Government program. They have 40 years to repay the loan. One family has already paid out in full within 12 years. Other families have used operating loans to develop farming abilities and have bought farms outside the program.

Of one thing Elijah McMillian says he is sure: "My children are going to have a good home and farm if they want to stay."

$15,000 A Year Farmer Depends On Single Crop

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— When it comes to balanced farming and conserving his soil, Jack Crump of Lloyd, Fla., has the answers, says a report received last week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Florida State Extension service.

Mr. Crump a $15,000 -a year livestocqk, poultry and truck crop farmer, counts on no single crop for his income, At the same time, he keeps an eye on the conservation of his land, says the report. Two years ago, he was named Florida's champion colored conservation farmer.

A look at Mr. Crump's cropping program shows that he raises a variety of products: cattle, hogs, turkeys, sweet potatoes watermelons, cabbage, turnips, onions and other truck crops. He stopped growing cotton in 1943. "I figure cotton takes too much labor and it's hard on my land," says Mr. Crump.

Mr. and Mrs. Crump started out as tenants on his fathers farm shortly after his return from World War I. At first, he was afraid to venture from home because of his health. Poison gas had taken one of his lungs during the war.

However, by 1924, he felt sufficiently strong to go into farming on a somewhat larger scale. Scraping together their earnings in the fall from two bales of cotton, five hogs an dsix head of cattle they sold, the Crumps paid $722 down on a 160-acre farm that cost them $2,950. Two years later, they paid out.

Over a 20-year period, Mr. and Mrs. Crump and their two children shifted from cotton and corn to their present diversified farming program which they say, provides a more assured income. Four years ago, they decided to obtain more land in order to expand their livestock enterprise.

Today, they own 440 acres near Tallahassee. By following good soil practices, they have doubled their corn yield, developed improved pastures for their 30 head of cattle, 70 hogs and 85 turkeys and increased their sweet potato yield from 300 to 720 bushels per acre.

District Extension Agent J. A. Gresham says Mr. Crump is one of the best sweet potato farmers in the state. He attributes his high yields to careful selection of seed potatoes and to good soil practices.

In 1948, Mr. Crump was named Floridas champion colored soil conservation farmer. Most of the slopes on his farm are terraced and plowed on the contour and soil building crops keep his farm production high.

Last year, the Crumps' cattle, hogs, turkeys and truck crops brought them close to $15,000. "We are building up this farm for our children," says Mr. Crump. They expect their son to take over the farm in a few years. At present, he is a veterans' instructor in on-the-farm training, and their daughter teaches at Florida A and M college.

Moving in the Right Direction

Somewhere there's an old adage to the effect that where one stands is not nearly so important as the direction he is headed and speed with which he is traveling.

That was our thought when we noted Joseph Heyman's report in yesterday's Constitution that the number of cattle on Southern farms is increasing four times as fast as the average for the rest of the country.

Getting down to figures, Mr. Heyman, a business consultant and economist, shows in a single year farmers in nine Southeastern States increased their cattle herds by 850,000 animals. The total increase for the entire remainder of the country was only 1,000,000.

Most of the South's gain was in beef cattle, only 150,000 milkers being added.

Mr. Heyman says the increase in cattle in the South last year was only a continuation of a rise that has been going on for two decades as Southern farmers have changed from row crops to grass and cattle. But the gain has been greatly accelerated in recent years.

The fact is, Georgia and other Southern States can grow cattle, on prepared year-round pastures, cheaper than other sections. A well-operated pasture in Georgia can support one cow for each two acres as a normal, year in and year out proposition. There are reports of pastures which support two cows to the acre. In the West 20 acres or more are required to support a cow.

There is plenty of room for improving the quality of Southern beef. And it will have to be improved if Southerners hope to capture their share of the market in the future. The value of cows here runs to $89 per head as against an average of $128 per head in the rest of the country. The figures show the South made no progress in improving average quality in the past 17 years. There have, of course, been improvements in hundreds of herds, but they have been offset by the greater number of swamp cattle.

At any rate, the South is moving ahead fast. Wise management, bringing better herds and proper pastures, will keep the region going in the right direction. We can't afford to slow down.

Stepping Out

Some significant figures on the new era in Southern agriculture have been furnished by Dr. Paul W. Chapman, associate dean of the college of agriculture, University of Georgia.

He called attention to the number of tractors on Southern farms—777,016, a gain of 186 pct. since 1940. Southern farms accounted for 61 pct. of the national increase in farm-owned trucks from 1945 to 1948.

Notable, too, is the way Southern veterans are sticking to the land and taking training to make better use of it. Dr. Chapman's figures show that of 250,000 ex-service men enrolled in veterans' farm training classes in the country, roughly two thirds live in 13 Southern states.

Within six years, Chapman said, "it is possible that one farm out of every seven in the South will be operated by a graduate of the veterans' farm training program. For the most part they are mechanically trained and believe in diversified, balanced farming. That means future growth and progress."

What we are witnessing in Dixie is the development of new frontiers in agriculture, as exciting to those who love the land as any actual advance into a new domain. It is the same land that has been farmed for years, often misused and impoverished, now beginning to show what it can do when treated right and given the benefit of research and scientific findings.

232,000 Farm Families Better Homes in South

WASHINGTON—How 232,000 rural colored families in 8,000 communities improved their homes last year is the focal point of discussion during the 1950 observance of National Home Demonstration Week, April 30 to May 6, says Director of Extension Service M. L. Wilson.

"Examples set by these families in improving their homes by adopting practices recommended by home demonstration agents will serve as a guide to the accomplishment of more home improvement projects," said the director.

President Truman also put in his compliment of home demonstration work. Said he:

"You who keep and improve those homes have a sacred trust. The improved homemaking practices you are adopting and demonstrating to others, as well as your organized discussion of what makes better homes, better family life, better communities, and better understanding of national and world-wide problems, are all part of the high objectives for which we in America are striving."

300,000 IN PROJECT

About 300,000 rural colored homemakers are taking part in the various programs marking the observance. Among the group are some of those who made home improvements in 1949 and during previous years, and most of the 164.000 women who hold membership in 5,066 Home Demonstration Clubs. The theme of the observance is; "Today's home builds tomorrow's world."

Principal activities being corried out this week consist of an intensive membership drive by the Home Demonstration Clubs, review of projects achieved, a series of home tours, radio broadcasts, group discussions, and demonstrations.

A record of last year's accomplishment through the home demonstration program shows that 22,000 families were aided in in building or repairing their homes; 23.000 were given help in improving their kitchens; 81,000 were encouraged to screen the doors and windows of of their homes; and 51,000 were assisted in beautifying their yards.

FAMILIES SAVE

Also, 176,000 families were aided in preserving food, altogether, these families canned 30 million quarts of meats, fruits, and vegetables. The home agents also helped 26,000 families with child-development and guidance problems.

The guidance and demonstration work is carried out by 369 home agents and 45,000 local volunteer community leaders who conduct their programs through the Home Demonstration Clubs. The demonstrations are conducted monthly in most of the 8,214 communities now being served by an extension program in 17 Southern and Border States.

Diplomacy Is A Part Of The Life Of A Successful Farmer In Dixie

Of FARMS and FARMERS

By ALBON L. HOLSEY

THE 238,000 Negro farm owners and cash tenants in the ten southern states must, not only overcome the normal handicaps of fluctuating prices, insects and weather; but in addition must devise essential techniques for "getting along with white people."

Basic in that special technique is cultivating a sufficient number of friendly whites who will stand between him and those others who may be envious of his success or otherwise unfriendly. And to add to the complexity, there are techniques within techniques, because even the friendly whites expect him to recognize certain Southern traditions.

So the Negro farmers' eventual success is usually measured by the ratio of friendly to unfriendly whites in his community and marketing center.

Let us take the case of a Negro farmer whom we shall call Jerry Snodgrass. He is prosperous and is "well liked" in the deep southern community in which he resides. Aside from growing cotton in abundance, he also grows fine beef cattle.

MUST BE ON GUARD

"Jerry," said one of his close white friends, "I understand that somebody has been stealing some of your cattle."

Somewhat startled, Jerry was inclined to ignore the remark, but his white friend persisted.

"Now don't hesitate to tell me. You know I am your friend, and we have got to break up that sort of thievery in this community.

"I have a strong suspicion as to who is doing this, and so have you."

Finally, Jerry, cagey and still on guard even with a trusted friend, said, "I am not accusing anyone. You see I am a good way from town, and if your suspicion and mine are correct and they heard that I was the accuser, that crowd could do me harm before you or any of my white friends could do anything about it. It's possible that they will soon be stealing cattle from white people, then you can act."

Jerry knew that the cattle rustlers were a gang of lawless whites, and he was not giving them an excuse to burn down his home or barn, or inflict upon him or members of his family some bodily harm. The above incident is a typical technique frequently used, with variations, in the normal life of a Negro farmer.

SOUTHERN TRADITIONS PRESERVED

In preserving certain southern traditions, relations between whites and Negroes often reach depths of absurdity. On one occasion I visited another Negro farmer who has extensive holdings and operates a typical organization. We shall call him Joseph Edwards. We were standing in his plantation store talking when a white man wearing faded

CARS COLLIDE no 6

and patched overalls came in and, with disconsolate expression on his face said, "Joe, could I speak to you a minute."

"Yes, Mr. Smith," said my friend, "come into my office."

In a few moments they emerged from the office, and the white man, with a smile on his face, left the store. After he had departed Mr. Edwards remarked:

"That man is a sharecropper on my farm. His wife is going to have a baby and he wanted an advance for the doctor's fee."

I could not refrain from observing to Mr. Edwards that the white sharecropper had addressed him as "Joe" while he addressed the white man as "Mr. Smith." His round, friendly face broke into a smile as he replied, "Well, you know how it is."

THERE IS MONEY IN THE SOIL

Why do Negro farmers stay out there? The answer is that there is money in the soil, and in good crop years many of them have bulging bank accounts. The smart ones like Joe Edwards have developed the interracial technique and are going to continue to take the risk. Some of their children who are fed up and rebellious at the necessity for employing these special techniques, leave and never return except to visit. Others, however, remain or return after attending school and carry on after their parents become inactive.

These farmers know that success does not provide all the answers to full democratic participation, but with good bank accounts they are able to attend church conventions or their Grand Lodge when these organizations meet in New York, Chicago or on the West Coast.

Others "jump in their car" and go to visit their children in St. Louis, or to attend a World Series ball game, or a heavyweight championship fight. A large percentage of these successful farmers also turn their talents and experiences into other lines of business.

Many of them are stockholders and directors of banks, insurance companies, cotton gins, saw mills, etc. Others are partners in grocery stores, undertaking establishments in a nearby town or have invested in city renting properties.

As one said to me, "Why run away from it? Wherever you go you find prejudice and discrimination in some form. I know the kind down here and know how to handle it. And then I can make money. I have a car, a comfortable home, tractors—all paid for—and tenants who also make money for me and for themselves."

Fair Year Ahead Seen For Farmers By Extension Heads

WASHINGTON—A fair outlook for Negro farmers in 1950 is seen by T. M. Campbell and John W. Mitchell, Extension Service field agents of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Things are not likely to be very bad, and yet they may not be too good," says Mr. Campbell, first colored farm demonstration agent in the United States.

He started out 44 years ago as the operator of a movable school—an enclosed wagon designed by Dr. George W. Carver, Tuskegee Institute, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, used this vehicle to carry improved farming methods to the colored farmers of Alabama.

Mr. Mitchell joined the Extension force in 1917 as a county agent in North Carolina. During World War I, he often pedaled his bicycle as far as 45 miles a day, carrying food production information and guidance to the colored farmers in the two counties he served.

Today, Mitchell and Campbell cover the entire South as regional field agents. The former works the northern tier of the Southern States from Maryland to Missouri and Arkansas, and the latter works from Florida to Oklahoma.

COTTON NOT MAIN DISH

"Our farmers have made considerable progress since 1906, when I was appointed," says Mr. Campbell. "Cotton no longer is the only cash crop in the deep South; for some families, it isn't even the main cash crop now," he adds. The veteran Extension worker points out that colored farmers are raising livestock, poultry, truck crops, and timber in addition to such standard crops as tobacco and peanuts.

Both Campbell and Mitchell say that with price supports no longer mandatory for many farm products, farmers may expect a further decline in income. But they think the income level will be sufficiently high to provide industrious farmers, who have adequate production resources, a good living.

They point out that fortunately, many farmers reduced or paid out of debt during the war and, therefore, may not be seriously disadvantaged by the price decline. Also, since most colored farmers operate family-sized farms or smaller units, they will not be affected by continued labor costs at near the present level.

However, the two field agents are concerned about the effects of cotton acreage allotments. With the total acreage cut to 21 million acres by referendum due to the oversupply of cotton, they fear that some tenants, sharecroppers, and laborers may not be needed, and instead, the owners will take over all the land allotted to cotton and farm it themselves with tractors.

But on the whole, Campbell and Mitchell think that the reduction of cotton acreage will have the salutary effect of furthering diversification. They expect a good part of the acres shifted from cotton to be devoted to other cash crops, especially livestock and poultry. They see the trend toward higher corn yields as an important step toward larger livestock enterprises.

Both men expect a continued expansion of farm mechanization, but at a somewhat slower rate due to the decline in farm income. They estimate that colored farmers now own about 50,000 tractors.

Giant Pines Are Due—

Dixie Farmers Smile At Peek Into Future Of Agriculture

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23—(AP)—Scientists gave Dixie a peek at its agricultural future Monday, and it was enough to make a Southern farmer rejoice.

The microscope and test tube men were speakers at the opening of the two-day Winter meet of the Southern Association of Science and Industry at the Roosevelt Hotel.

They forecast such things as pine trees three times higher and bigger than at present; a pound of insectivide that can add 2,300 pounds of meat to beef cattle; sweet potatoes with the potential industrial use of corn; new machinery which will cultivate, burn weeds and spread fertilizer at the same time at speeds of five miles an hour.

Bunyan-like strides in industry were also listed as belonging to the future of the South.

Victor H. Schoffelmayer, president of the Texas Chemurgic Council, and science editor emeritus of the Dallas Morning News, told of new hybrid pine trees which are "likely to do for our depleted forests what hybrid corn has done for the farmer."

The chopping hoe has been taken out of cotton farming with the latest machinery, W. E. Meek, senior agricultural engineer at the Department of Agriculture cotton mechanization unit, Stoneville, Miss., said. The new technique is a machine that allows the farmer "to cultivate, throw a flame and weed killer in one operation."

A long sought answer to one of the secrets of plant life—what makes them convert water and carbon dioxide into complex sugars and other compounds—is being ferreted out by use of radioactive isotopes or "tracer atoms," Dr. Paul C. Aebersold, chief of the isotopes division at Oak Ridge, Tenn., told the group.

At a banquet session of the group, Lewis M. Smith, general manager of the Alabama Power Company, Mobile, told of an experiment of "world-wide interest" being conducted in underground gasification by the U. S. Bureau of Mines in Walker County, Ala.

"If the experiment is successful," Smith said, "it will mean that underground gasification offers alluring possibilities for utilizing coal veins which are too thin and economically unprofitable to mine.

"It also will mean that burning unmined coal will be a potential source of power and for raw materials from which synthetic liquid fuels such as gasoline can be produced. The time ought to come soon when more of our coal can be converted locally into useful finished products rather than simply as fuel."

In summing up these industrial and agricultural advances, Dean Paul W. Chapman, of the University of Georgia, said flatly that the South is leading the nation in economic gains for industry and agriculture.

"The economic progress of the South is so gratifying it should give us faith and confidence in the future. Every state and subregion of the South has made progress and they will continue to make it in the next 10 years," he said.

Chapman said between 16,000 and 20,000 new industrial plants have mushroomed into production since 1940, giving stable employment to a million people.

THE WASHINGTON SCENE

Farm Outlook in South Holds Bureau's Interest

By EDGAR POE
(The Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

Washington—Although it flows out in driblets, the biggest domestic news story in the United States week after week, comes from the department of agriculture. More and more the American housewife is taking cognizance because it affects just about everything that she and her family eats and wears.

Furthermore, the war made her conscious of food shortages and the postwar inflationary era had made her price conscious. Therefore, she is interested in the fact that the department of agriculture took 105,000,000 pounds of butter off the market in 1949 at a cost of $62 million, and spent $75,000,000 or more to take eggs off the market.

These are just two items. There are more. There are marketing agreements of various kinds. Uncle Sam is buying raisins at $80 a ton to feed them to hogs out in California. Farm support prices are [illegible]. All these things are done to hold up the price of farm production. Uncle Sam has some $3 billion invested to hold up farm prices.

Secretary of agriculture Charles A. Brannan heads the largest federal department in the US government. More and more people are required to perform the functions of the expanding department which Congress has provided.

The secretary's farm plan — the Brannan plan — is highly controversial. During the week he continued advocating the plan, but he came up with some thought-provoking observations and questions at Alabama's Tuskegee institute at the school's annual farm conference.

Population shifts in the South are bound to continue. They are already under way in some areas.

What of Towns?

There are about 700,000 farm tractors in the South, twice as many as during the war. Among the big questions raised in Washington and elsewhere are: What is going to happen to the hundreds of thousands of acres that are going to be taken out of cotton? What will those "free" acres be used for in the years ahead? What is going to happen to the farmer who cannot afford a tractor or a mechanical cotton picker? Can the tractorless, pickerless farmer remain in cotton production? If not, to what crops should he shift?

Another major question: What is going to happen to the small towns in the cotton belt, whose life blood has been cotton? Will they eventually dry up for lack of economic nourishment?

Raising cotton has been one of the greatest drudgeries of the South. Although the mechanization is creating new problems, it is an advancement of farm technology that no one deplores.

There is no doubt that the agriculture department has a tough road ahead to come up with all the answers. Particularly is this true, as Secretary Brannan acknowledges, to the adjustment of small farms to technology, plus the training and placement of workers no longer needed in agriculture.

Seek Better Cow

The Wisconsin dairy farmers, the nation's No. 1 dairy state, in 1948 sold more milk than all the farmers in the South. For years the milk shortage in particular areas of the South has been cited over and over. There appears to be no question that there is a vast opportunity for dairying in the South. A major factor that has stood as a barrier to dairy and livestock in the South has been the warm climate to which the present breeds of cattle are not too well adapted.

The research division of the department of agriculture, said Secretary Brannan, is trying to breed a milch cow that is more heat-resistant. Incidentally, the department is going to extend the research into South Louisiana.

Four years ago the department of agriculture imported from India four head of Red Sindhis, a milk - producing strain of Brahman cattle. About 15 miles from downtown Washington these animals are being crossed with high milk producing Jerseys at Beltsville, Md., the research center. Nine of those second generation calves will be shipped to Louisiana this year where the animal husbandry experts of Louisiana State university will keep a minute record of them. The plan is to develop a breed of milk cows which will have heat-resistant characteristics of the Brahman and the milk producing qualities of Jerseys and other native breeds. Similar research is being carried out with beef cattle.

Less Land Needed

It is generally conceded that more farmers of the South who have idle grass-growing acres are going to divert to dairying and livestock raising. The trend in that direction has been increasing. Within the last 25 years, farmers of the South have increased the proportion of their income from livestock from 12 to about 40 per cent. Still there is great room for expansion, according to agriculture department officials.

Secretary Brannan believes that as much as 40 per cent of the hand labor used on Southern farms may not be needed within eight or 10 years. He maintains that this does not mean that 40 per cent of the workers will be displaced. Some of the hand-laborers will be employed to operate the machines. Thus more women, he says, will have an opportunity to stay home rather than remain in the fields, and rear their children, and the children will have more time to spend in the schools.

The story of mechanization points up the old need of balancing agriculture with industry in the South. Many small, agriculture-supported towns are going to need small industries to keep their economies strong and keep their towns from losing population.

The need for planning should start now, it is said. The machine-age on the farm is here. The changes are going to be far-reaching in the immediate years ahead.

Emphasis is on nice homes, good food, roads, community activities—

Balanced farming, replacing old one-crop system begins to repay Negro farmers with a better living

BY SHERMAN BRISCOE
Department of Agriculture

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30—Balanced farming—which is replacing one-crop agriculture in the South—is beginning to pay off for Negro farmers in terms of better living.

Increased sources of income not only mean larger cash returns but also a more steady and dependable income. Negro farmers who formerly pinched their pennies from one-crop farming and a once-a-year payday, now plan their spendings with new confidence created by year-round sales of farm products.

I have just returned from a five-week tour of duty in the South. Two of these weeks were spent visiting farmers in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansaas, Mississippi and Alabama.

Although many still live in shanties, an increased number of Negro farmers now reside in modern cottages with hot and cold running water, beautiful furniture, electric refrigerators, deep freeze units and washing machines.

Diversification, rotation of crops, seeding of Winter cover crops, growing most of the home food supply are becoming a habit of the Negro farmers. Conscious thinking has shifted to the addition of a bathroom or a carpet for the living room floor.

* * *

TAKE EDWARD SCOTT, of Prairie View, Texas. The Farmers Home Administration helped him to get started toward ownership of a farm and home 10 years ago. It built him a modern cottage which was far superior to anything Sharecropper Scott and his family had ever set foot in. But the home didn't have a bath room.

When I visited them the other day, the father was putting the final touches on a new bathroom he and his sons had built. In the yard, two of his boys were completing a septic tank for the new bathroom.

In Louisiana, I visited Robert Ford, of Bosco. When he had finished complaining of boll weevils which, he said, had taken a third of his cotton this year, he shrugged, went into his tool shed, got out his lawn mower and began cutting the grass in his beautiful hedge-fenced yard.

You see, the Fords haven't put all their eggs in one cotton basket. Mrs. Ford has chickens and eggs and a garden. On 35 acres of improved and unimproved pasture, graze 30 hogs and 10 head of cattle.

In Union County, Arkansas, Mrs. Margaret P. Williams, the home demonstration agent, has launched a county-wide home improvement program. The Alexander Craytons have sky-blue bathroom fixtures in their lovely home. The Bruce Edwardses have as modern a cottage on their 40 acres as one would expect to see anywhere. The kitchen is neat enough for an exposition booth at a fair. The day I visited, from the gas range came the aroma of inch-thick potato pies that started your mouth to water. I accepted a slice, put it in their electric refrigerator to cool, and then ate it with a cold glass of fresh milk.

* * *

ONE RURAL FAMILY in the county has been building on their home for over a year. It was almost completed. Even the closets have automatic light switches. The light comes on whenever the door is opened.

In Mississippi, I saw the unbelieveable. Fifty feet apart, near Greenwood, stood two homes. One was a modern, beautifully painted cottage with an attractive lawn, bordered with flowers. The other was a shack with the roof falling in and half the porch rotted away.

Barely four months ago, the Walter McCaskills moved out of the old house after 18 years and into the new one for which they paid cash. McCaskill says they have something to sell every week in the year.

What prompted the sudden change? Well, the McCaskills were invited to go on a tour last year by their county farm and home demonstration agents, S. L. Hilton and Mrs. Bessie Gay. They went. What they saw, made them dissatisfied with their old place. They came home, hired a local carpenter, and begun building their new home.

* * *

THE BETTER LIVING possibilities derived from the new pattern of farming in the South are even filtering down to the sharecroppers. Improved cottages now dot many cotton fields. I visited several of these at Congo Park, Miss.

In one home, lives Mr. and Mrs. Abednego Davis. Their dining room is completely furnished, their kitchen is modern and well appointed, and their daughter, Olivia, is redecorating her room as a 4-H project.

Alabama, too, now boasts of many improved farm homes. Many of these are an indirect result of Tuskegee's low-cash-cost concrete block housing program.

I visited the beautiful concrete block home of the Peter Browns near Tuscaloosa, Ala. The family got started with their new home when one of their 10 children, Robert, 15, raised a calf that won the reserve championship two years ago at the State Livestock Show. The sale price and prizes totaled $324.

Robert put most of his profits into concrete block for a new home. He bought all but 530 of the 1,800 blocks.

Yes, the emphasis in the South today is on better living—better food, better homes, better roads, and better community activities. These have come largely as a result of the new pattern of farming. Cattle and hogs are occupying many acres formerly devoted to cotton. Home gardens are commonplace. Corn yields are being increased. Improved pastures are being expanded. One-crop farming is gradually being licked.

Named Southwide Negro Soil Conservation Champ

LOG CABIN, Ga. — A. C. Johnson, Turbeville, S. C., farmer who has increased his income from $6,000 to $14,0000 a year by carrying out better land-use practice has been named the No. 1 Negro soil conservationist of the South for 1950.

An award of $150 was presented to him here last week at the Southwide Soil Conservation Jamboree by William N. Downs, assistant vice president of the First National Bank and Trust company of Macon, Ga. He made the presetation for the State Bankers Association of Georgia.

Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, executive director of the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life which sponsors the jamboree, presented awards of $100 to the State soil conservation champions. Award them were the following: Renzor Brown, Coffee Springs, Ala.; Eddie Sims, Colt, Ark.; Lonnie Sutton, Bogue Chitte Miss: and Eual Thompson Center, Texas.

Mr. Johnson won the Southwide award on the basis of two outstanding soil conservation achievements. One was the building of a drainage system for his farm, and the other was the expansion and improvement of his pasture areas for cattle and hogs.

"All of my land needed some drainage and some of it was not producing anything because it was too wet," says Mr. Johnson. Two years ago, he and his neighbors, white and colored, got together and dug a two-mile community drainage canal under the supervision of the Clarendon Soil Conservation District.

In addition, Mr. Johnson had a canal dug through his farm and into the community drainage system. Also, he laid 3,000 feet of tile under his hog pasture. This enabled him to rearrange the pasture and use mechanical equipment on his farm more effectively.

Since 1944, when the Soil Conservation Service made a land-use map of his farm, he has been building up his soil and developing improved pastures. He has increased his pasture acreage for cattle from six to 31 acres: and his hog pasture from eight to 15 acres.



CHAMPION GETS AWARD.—A. C. Johnson, right, of Turbeville, S. C., who was named Southwide soil conservation champion last week at the Log Cabin, Ga., Soil Conservation Jamboree, is shown receiving a special award from Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, executive director of the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life which sponsors the event. —USDA Photo by King.

At the time he made this expansion, he was selling practically no cattle and only about 5,000 pounds of hogs Last year, he sold 4,000 pounds of beef cattle for $840, ad 14,400 pounds of hogs for $2 880. He says he expects to more than double these figures.

Also, as a result of improving his land, he has increased his corn yield from 20 to 90 bushels per acre, and his cotton and tobacco production by 20 per-cent. "This just about doubled my income". says Mr. Johnson. Last year he grossed close to $14,0000.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson got started farming on their own in 1927 when they inherited 39 acres from his father, and purchased 141 acres. Since that time they have increased their holdings to 262 acres.

As long as 20 years ago, their county agent, William Thompson has been helping them improve their hog and cattle crops. Nine years ago, the Johnson bought a purebred Herford bull to help speed up their shift to a balanced farming program.

But the drainage problem and lack of adequate pastures retarded their progress. "Now, we are on our way" says Mr. and Mrs. Johnson who have three boys and three girls. "We want to leave our children a first class farm," they assert with pride. Two of the boys plan to be farmers. They are going to study agriculture at Fort Valley State college, Fort Valley Ga.

Georgian Makes Acre Farm Worth $8,000

How Ellis Green, one of Georgia's leading truck farmers, expanded a one-acre 4-H club project into an $8,000 enterprise is contained in a report received this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Georgia State Extension Service.

The report points out that Mr. Green, who lives near Savannah, Ga., became interested in truck farming about 25 years ago when he was enrolled in a 4-H club by Benjamin Adams, who had recently been appointed colored county agent of Chatham county, Ga.

Mr. Adams urged him to carry out a truck project, suggesting that his vegetables could be sold in nearby Savanar. Also, the county agent taught him how to increase his yield by roatating his crops and by building up the fertility of his land with legumes. Four years later, young Green had grown to manhood and was operating a 15-acre truck farm. "Ten acres belonged to my parents and I was renting an additional five acres," says Mr. Green.

Today, according to the report, he owns 238 acres of which 50 are devoted continuously to truck crops in a rotation pattern. Last year, his products brought him close to $8,000. He had 10 acres of sweetpotatoes, 10 acres of turnip greens, five of stringbeans, five of onions, five of cabbage, two of tomatoes, and the rest in mustard, collards, and peas.

Mr. Green takes his products to Savannah two or three times a week and sells them on the wholesale market. For example his 10 acres of turnips yielded about 2,500 dozen bunches which brought from 60 to 90 cents a dozen bunches, or approximately $2,000.

"Mr. Adams is still my county agent," says Mr. Green. He has been in the county since I was a boy, and I count on him for advice. He has been a lot of help to me, too, in fighting insects and plant diseases, and in keeping my land in good shape."

A comment by State Agent P. H. Stone in the report indicates that Mr. Green's truck farm is used as a model in training 4-H'ers in the Savannah area. Hundreds of clubbers visit it every year.

Mr. Green, who is now 42, is married and has seven children. When he and Mrs. Green started out, they lived in a two-room dwelling. Since that time, they have built a six-room home. Mr. Green uses a tractor and other modern devices to increase his production efficiency.

"I began raising geef cattle a few years ago," says Mr. Green. "I have 23 head now. Gradually, I expect to shift my boys into truck while I move into livestock farming full-time; it'll be easier on my back."

Forcing of Negroes from farms forecast

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 23—(AP)—Political leader Roy Harrish foresees attempts to force Negroes from the state's rural counties if a suit to abandon segregation in Atlanta schools is successful.

In the current issue of his weekly Augusta Courier, Harris predicts that at least 50 Georgia counties would have no Negroes six months after a decision to lower the segregation bar.

He quotes an "informant" as saying Negroes would be driven from rural counties so they could not attend public schools in those places.

* * *

HARRIS DOES not say exactly how this would be done but comments, "Negroes could be dispensed with on the farms of Georgia more easily now than at any other time in the history of the state."

Harris says that Georgia Negroes are "being exploited and misled by their national organizations" and blames "some of the Negro churches" as well as the National Association for the Advancement for Colored People.

Ex-Sharecropper Hits Jackpot

1b Courier Sat. 6-24-50 Pittsburgh, Pa. * * *

Balanced Farming Key to Georgian's Success

STATESBORO, Ga.—To Eddie D. Wilson of Statesboro balanced farming has meant the difference between coming out in debt and totaling up an annual net income of close to $6,000.

How he climbed up from a $20 debt through fourteen years of sharecropping to become owner of a 288-acre farm, winner of the State Plant to Prosper award, and champion corn farmer is contained in a report from the Georgia State Extension Service.

* * *

"I STARTED GETTING ahead when I stopped putting all my time on cotton and tobacco," says Mr. Wilson, who now grows six cash crops—cattle, hogs, peanuts, tobacco, naval stores and cotton.

But he is planning to further reduce his cotton acreage. "It costs too much to raise," declares the Georgia farmer. "After I pay for fertilizer, chopping, and picking, I don't have anything left."

Mr. Wilson is figuring on expanding his production of livestock. With the aid of his county agent, Morris M. Martin, he is developing permanent pastures for his growing herd of grade and purebred Herefords and his swine.

* * *

LAST YEAR, HE raised forty-five head of cattle and 126 hogs in addition to harvesting fifteen tons of peanuts, twelve bales of cotton, 2,200 pounds of tobacco, and 120 barrels of naval stores. He finances his farming operations through his Production Credit Association.

The Georgia farmer boasts that he is growing corn, dallis grass, fescue, ladino clover, and lespedeza to feed his livestock; and blue lupine and vetch to feed his land and keep it highly productive. He earns all of his allotment from the Production and Marketing Administration for carrying out conservation practices on his land.

* * *

STATE EXTENSION AGENT P. H. Stone says that Mr. Wilson is one of the most progressive farmers in Georgia. As proof, he points to Mr. Wilson's well developed farm with mechanized equipment, his modern home with steel awnings, venetian blinds, hot and cold running water, his two sons, Woodrow and Harvey—one a full partner in the operation of the farm, and the other, a Hampton Institute graduate who is instructing veterans in on-the-farm training.

The rise of the Wilsons didn't happen overnight. "We've been almost thirty years getting to where we are," says the able farmer who started out as a sharecropper in 1920. "The first year, my bride and I came out $20 in the hole."

* * *

BUT THE SECOND, he and Mrs. Wilson cleared $200 by growing more of their own food. With part of their earnings, they bought a mule, a couple of plows and a wagon. During the next three years they barely broke even, growing cotton, corn and tobacco.

So, Mr. Wilson got out his hammer and saw and went to work part-time as a carpenter's helper, while Mrs. Wilson carried on the lighter farm chores. By the end of the year, they had $500.

This enabled them to buy another mule and some additional equipment. Then they expanded their farming program, adding peanuts, hogs and a few calves to their cotton and tobacco crops. By the fall of 1933, they had saved up enough to make the down payment on a 288-acre run-down farm near Statesboro.

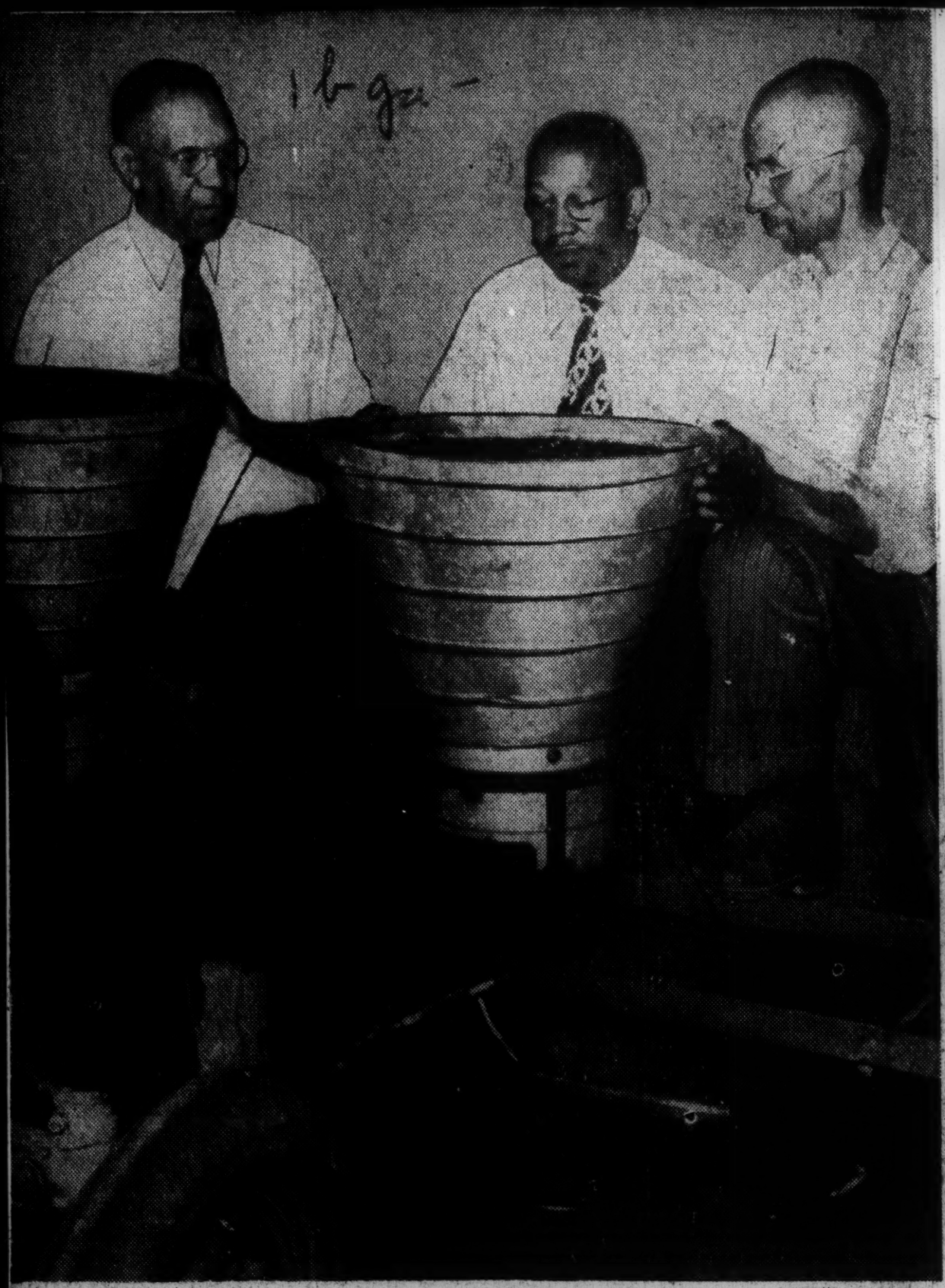
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BY 1939, THE Wilsons had done so well in improving their farm—increasing its fertility, adding livestock, and building a modern home with their own hands—that they were acclaimed the winners of the State-wide Plant to Prosper contest.

Two years ago, they produced 117 bushels of corn on an acre to win the corn production champion of the state. On an average, they plant forty acres to corn from which they harvest nearly 3,000 bushels. There was a time when this same land would hardly produce 500 bushels.

"We get the yield," says Mr. Wilson, "because we keep our land in good shape."

He is looking forward to the day when he can retire and turn the whole farm over to his sons. But he isn't retiring on the job. He still works every day, helping to develop the pastures, looking after the livestock, and making plans for the future.



Climbing—Eddie D. Wilson, right, of Statesboro, Ga., knows first-hand that balanced farming pays off. He began to climb up from sharecropping when he expanded his farming program beyond just cotton and tobacco. Today, he owns a 288-acre farm and nets close to $6,000 a year. Others in the picture are State Extension Agent P. H. Stone, left, and County Agent Morris M. Martin of Bulloch County. They are standing in Mr. Wilson's tool shed by a cotton planter attachment for the tractor in the foreground.—USDA Photo.



MODEL FARMER—Augustus A. Hayes, left, Savannah, Ga., has found truck farming a profitable sideline. He is shown standing by his tractor on his forty-five-acre farm talking over production problems with State Extension Agent P. H. Stone and Assistant State Agent A. S. Bacon.—USDA Photo.

Savannahan Making Small Farm Profit

SAVANNAH—Truck farming has proved a profitable sideline for Augustus A. Hayes, restaurant operator of Savannah, says a report received last week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Georgia State Extension Service.

In addition to supplying his two cafes with fresh vegetables, Mr. Hayes also sells products from his forty-five-acre farm to local produce wholesalers in Savannah, says the report.

The 37-year-old restaurateur started his truck farm in 1944, when he purchased the plot near Savannah as a home site. With the aid of his county agent, Benjamin Adams, he began planning year-'round truck crops on his extra acres to help supply his cafes.

VARIED PRODUCE

Last year, Mr. Evans grew spinach, mustard, turnips, string beans, tomatoes, onions, okra, lima beans, and white potatoes. He plans to add an orchard and a poultry flock. He has already built poultry houses which will be stocked with 500 layers to produce eggs for his cafes and for the local market.

State Extension Agent P. H. Stone says Mr. Hayes is well on the way to developing a model small farm which may serve as a practical demonstration for other operators of small farms in the area.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are natives of Savannah. They have one son, Augustus, Jr.



Guests of Honor— More than sixty Georgia farmers, their wives and children were honored recently at "Farm Family Achievement Day" ceremonies at Fort Valley (Ga.) State College in recognition of their records of progress with the Farmers Home Administration. Front row, center, are some of the participants on the program. They are, left to right: L. J. Washington, Miss Patsy Graves, both of the national office of the Farmers Home Administration; Dr. C. V. Troup, president of Fort Valley State College, and L. Herbert Henegan, also of the national FHA office.

At 'Achievement Day' Fete

65 Farm Families Honored in Georgia

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—Sixty-five farm families from thirty-eight counties throughout the state who have been aided by the Farmers Home Administration were honored here recently at Achievement Dav ceremonies at Fort Valley State College.

About a third of the families have paid off their loans to the FHA and are now farm owners.

ALL MADE PROGRESS

All of them were cited for improved use of land, better livestock practices, increased crop yields, extended sources of income, better living at home, wider educational opportunities, and debt repayment.

The principal speaker was Dr. Paul W. Chapman, associate dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Georgia. The speaker praised the intelligent leadership of the Farmers Home Administration in making its resources of funds and personnel available to all the people who need them.

A FARMER'S RESPONSE

In paying this tribute to the Government agency he said he was echoing the statement made by one of the Negro farmers, who spoke briefly in response.

The farmer in question, Adam Broner, of Worth County, had said, "I thank God for the first man who thought up the idea of the Farmers Home Administration. It has sure helped me when I look back where I started from and where I am today. I had only three dollars in my pocket when I started out with FHA."

A check of the records of thirty families picked at random showed remarkable increases in net worth. Most of them began cooperating with the Farmers Home Administration in 1940. The total net worth at that time was about $25,000. Today the combined net worth of these same families is approximately $210,000 or an increase of more than eight times the amount they had ten years ago.

FOUR-POINT PROGRAM

Speaking to the housewives present, Miss Patsy Graves, home economist, FHA in Washington, gave four points which should be considered important by every home maker. They are:

1. Production, use, and conservation of foodstuff.
2. Health and sanitation.
3. Wise management of money and resources, and
4. Keeping your home and surroundings in a state of good repair.

G. I. Skinner, assistant state director, Agricultural Extension Service, presided. Dr. C. V. Troup, president of Fort Valley State College, gave remarks of welcome to the assembly, while Mr. Broner and Charles Campbell of Jasper County, both farmers, gave responses. Oren H. Harden, state field representative of the Farmers Home Administration, introduced the families and visitors. The college choir under the direction of J. W. Freeman gave two selections.

Former 4-H Clubber Earns $8,000 a Year

Successful Truck Farmer Started With 1 Acre

WASHINGTON—How Ellis Green, one of Georgia's leading truck farmers, expanded a one-acre 4-H Club project into an $8,000 enterprise is contained in a report received this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Georgia State Extension Service.

The report points out that Mr. Green, who lives near Savannah, Ga., became interested in truck farming about twenty-five years ago when he was enrolled in a 4-H club by Benjamin Adams, who had recently been appointed county agent of Chatham County, Ga.

Mr. Adams urged him to carry out a truck project, suggesting that his vegetables could be sold in nearby Savannah. Also, the county agent taught him how to increase his yield by rotating his crops and by building up the fertility of his land with legumes. Four years later, young Green had grown to manhood and was operating a 15-acre truck farm. "Ten acres belonged to my parents and I was renting an additional five acres," says Mr. Green.

Today, according to report, he owns 238 acres of which fifty are devoted exclusively to truck crops in a rotation pattern. Last year his products brought him close to $8,000. He had ten acres of sweet potatoes, ten acres of turnip greens, five of string beans, five of onions, five of cabbage, two of tomatoes, and the rest in mustard, collards and peas.

Mr. Green takes his products to Savannah two or three times a week and sells them on the wholesale market. For example, his ten acres of trunips yielded about 2,500 dozen bunches which brought from 60 to 90 cents a dozen bunches, or approximately $2,000.

"Mr. Adams is still my county agent," says Mr. Green. He has been in the county since I was a boy, and I count on him for advice. He has been a lot of help to me, too, in fighting insects and plant diseases, and in keeping my land in good shape."

A comment by State Agent P. H. Stone in the report indicates that Mr. Green's truck farm is used as a model in training 4-H'ers in the Savannah area. Hundreds of clubbers visit it every year.

Mr. Green, who is now 42, is married and has seven children. When he and Mrs. Green started out, they lived in a two-room dwelling. Since that time, they have built a six-room home. Mr. Green uses a tractor and other modern devices to increase his production efficiency.

"I began raising beef cattle a few years ago," says Mr. Green. "It have twenty-three head now. Gradually I expect to shift my boys into truck while I move into livestock farming fulltime; it'll be easier on my back."



Turnips — Ellis Green (center), one of Georgia's leading truck farmers, looks on as his county agent, Benjamin Adams (right), studies the growth of Green's turnip crop by examining a bunch pulled from his ten-acre plot. Mr. Green expects to harvest 2,500 dozen bunches of turnips and sell them wholesale at Savannah, Ga., for about two thousand dollars. At left is A. S. Bacon, assistant state extension agent of Georgia.—USDA Photo.

From 4-H Project To Model Farm Is Success Story Of Ellis Green

Left under Sat. 2-25-50 changed

Of FARMS and FARMERS

1b Ga



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SAVANNAH, Ga. — Ellis Green, one of Georgia's leading truck farmers, has expanded a one-acre 4-H club project into a model farm used in training 4-H'ers in the Savannah area.

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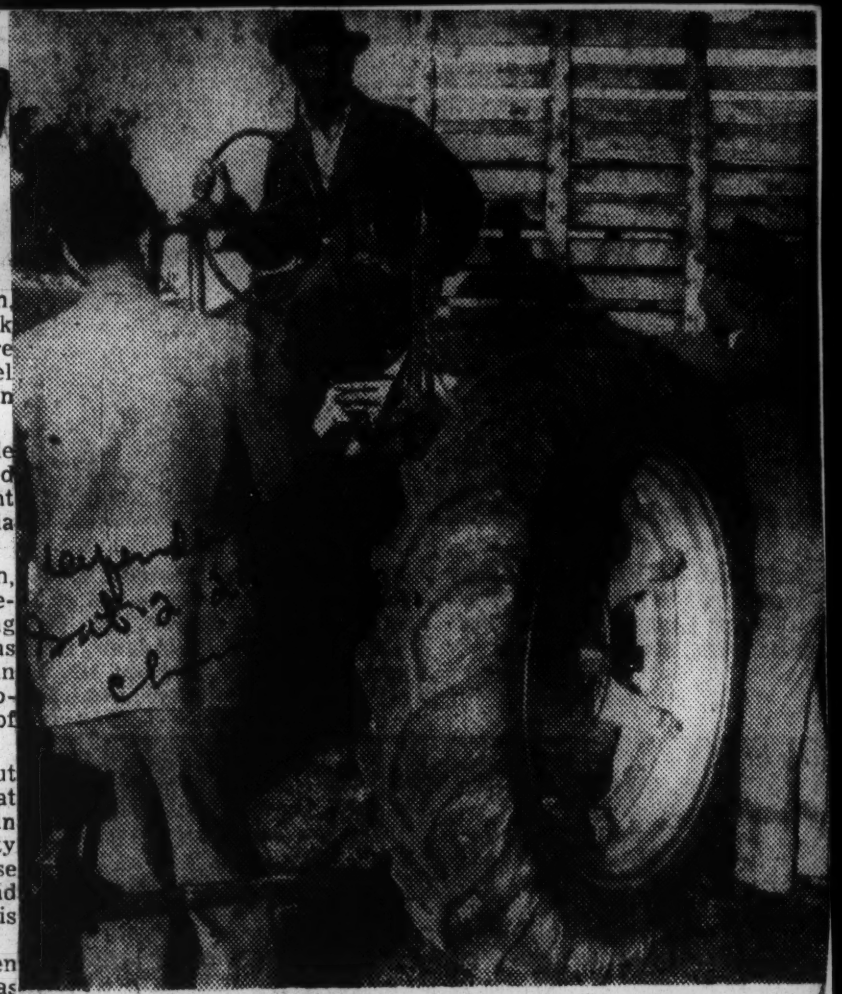
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One of Georgia's top truck farmers, Ellis Green (center) began on an acre as a 4-H club boy 25 years ago. He now owns 238 acres near Savannah, and grosses about $8,000 annually. At left is County Agent Benjamin Adams, who started him out with his 4-H project, while State agent P. H. Stone of Georgia's extension service is at right.

He Ballooned One Acre Into $8,000 Annually

Ga. Farmer Ex-4-H Clubber

Expanded Project Into 238-Acre Model

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Owns 238 Acres Now

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Mr. Green takes his products to Savannah two or three times a week and sells them on the wholesale market. For example, his 10 acres of turnips yielded about 2,500 dozen bunches which brought from 60 to 90 cents a dozen bunches, or approximately $2,000.

Farm a Model

"Mr. Adams is still my county agent," says Mr. Green. "He has been in the county since I was a boy, and I count on him for advice. He has been a lot of help to me, too, in fighting insects and plant diseases, and in keeping my land in good shape."

A comment by State Agent P. H. Stone in the report indicates that Mr. Green's truck farm is used as a model in training 4-H'ers in the Savannah area. Hundreds of clubbers visit it every year.

Mr. Green, now 42, is married and has seven children. When he and Mrs. Green started out, they lived in a two-room dwelling. Since that time, they have built a six-room home. Mr. Green uses a tractor and other modern devices to increase his production efficiency.

"I began raising beef cattle a few years ago," say Mr. Green. "I have 23 head now. Gradually, I expect to shift my boys into truck while I move into livestock farming full-time; it'll be easier on my back."







Home-Builder—War Veteran J. L. Burney (with shovel, top photo) digs the foundation for his modern farm home. Unidentified friend (holding block) and Nathaniel Farris, farm adviser, are helping Burney. photo shows present home of Burney and his family. Burney's wife and two-year-old son are at left. The Burneys now own 150 acres of farm land.

Knew What He Wanted and Got It

Georgia War Veteran Beating Odds in Reputed-Hard County

(Special to The Courier)

MACON, Ga.—Able, strong, thrifty, and intelligent Joseph Lee Burney, farmer, has made a place for himself in a Georgia county regarded as a tough place for a colored man to get ahead.

[illegible] is located in Wilkinson County where little more than a [illegible] for his gun," which he said he had lost in a tussle ar[illegible] Hill.

Wilkinson is the county where the coroner's jury brought in a verdict that 28-year-old Caleb Hill had met his death "from gunshot wounds through the head by hands unknown"; the county where nobody has yet been found guilty of the death of Hill, shot in cold blood.

AIDED BY FRIEND

Through hard work, Burney, with the aid of a friend, has made a way of life for himself and his family where he has found happiness and a comfortable living and financial security.

Burney is a veteran of World War II and served with an anti-aircraft unit in Italy and Africa. He saved his money ("A combat soldier hasn't much of anything to spend money for," he said), cherishing in his heart the thought that one day he would come back home and own a piece of land. He held fast to the thought of financial independence and a good life on a farm, where he would raise plenty and have a surplus for a good income.

Raised on the farm, the son of a sharecropper, Burney had known the hardships and difficulties of such life. He knew the long days of labor, the back-breaking work done on land that belonged to a white man, the coming of the harvest days and owing almost everything to that white man.

KNEW BITTER LIFE

He knew what it was like to work on land which belonged to another man.

Burney had left the farm when he became a man, got a job in the nearby kaolin mines. There he worked as a day laborer, long days of hard work, and kept it up until time to fight for a country where he owned nothing more than the clothes on his back.

Burney fought a good fight, saved his money and came back to the county where he had grown up. With his cash he bought 150 acres of land, some of which he had worked as the son of a sharecropper.

SOUGHT FRIEND'S ADVICE

As soon as he had acquired the land he went to his friend, Nathaniel Farris, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, who had been instructor in vocational agriculture in Wilkinson County for ten years.

Farris helped to get a soil consevation plan made for Burney's farm and helped him to plan the best use of his land to produce the best yields.

Burney worked hard but things were different now. The land was his. There was, too, the delight of having a wife, a helpful, interested wife who kept the ramshackled house in which they lived neat and clean. Roses bloomed in the front yard.

Mrs. Burney was proud and happy as was her husband, and now they have two children, a son, Joe Jr., almost two years old, and a daughter, Josephine, five months.

GOT HOUSE BUILT

His friend, Farris, now instructor of an on-the-farm training class for veterans in Wilkinson County, talked to him about building a new home. Burney "didn't want to borrow money." Farris got a house plan for Burney, a house which could be built for $1,200 if Burney would do most of the labor.

With the aid of boys in the Vocational Agriculture Shop, Burney built forms for concrete blocks with which to build his house. He followed carefuly the formula for concrete and sand, mixed it and poured it into the forms.

Members of the veterans-on-the farm-class are helping with the construction. They are building the septic tank, under the direction of the State Department of

Burney owns twenty-three pigs, twelve laying hens, a good cow that and the imple-gives nearly four gallons of milk hopes to acra day, and a garden with vege. He has fol-tables growing in it. the conserva- His children are strong and ver crops on healthy. The family is content. ood rotations. Perhaps the ghost of Caleb ility of his (Pickey pie) Hill Jr. will rest good yields, more quietly, knowing that one orn, peanuts, member of his race has made peas, sweet for himself a place in the sun, cane grow- his land, followed good r

Education's Veteran program, kitchen sink. Burney said he would have to Besides his land, Burn buy the bathroom fixtures on two good mules and th Schoolbuy credit is good ments for farming, hope Everything else for the housequire a tractor soon. He Burney is buying with cash on followed the advice of the c tionists, planted cover

MODERN HOUSE

The house will have a fine big living room, two bedrooms, a bath and a kitchen. REA will provide electricity for the pump in the deep well, which will pro- vide running water for bath and

65 Negro Farm Families Cited At Ft. Valley

Constitution State News Service

FORT VALLEY—"A balanced system of agriculture is the only kind of farming we can afford to practice especially here in Georgia," declared Dr. Paul W. Chapman, Associate Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Georgia, at the Achievement Day ceremonies for Negro farm families held yesterday at Fort Valley State College.

He pointed out three essentials in balanced farming work, knowledge and capital invested in land and livestock.

The meeting honored 65 families from 38 counties throughout the State who have outstanding records with the Farmers' Home Administration. About a third of the families have paid out their loan as farm owners and all of them were honored for improved use of the land, better livestock practices, increased crop yields, extended sources of income, better living, wider educational opportunities and debt repayment.

One of the Negro farmers who spoke on the program, Adam Broner, of Worth County, said: "I thank God for the first man who thought up the idea of the Farmers' Home Administration. It has sure helped me. When I look at where I started and where I am now—I had $3 in my pocket when I started out with the FHA."

G. I. Skinner, Assistant State Director of Agricultural Extension Service, presided. Dr. C. V. Troup, President of State College, also spoke.

During the afternoon, a tour was made of the agricultural and home economics departments of the college was made.

Farmer Comes From $20 In Red As Sharecropper To $6,000 Per Year

STATESBORO, Ga.—To Eddie D. Wilson of Statesboro, Ga., balanced farming has meant the difference between coming out in debt and totaling up an annual net income of close to $6,000.

How he climbed up from a $20 debt and totaling up an annual cropping to become owner of a 288-acre farm, winner of the State Plant to Prosper award, and champion corn farmer is contained in a report received last week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Georgia State Extension Service.

"I started getting ahead when I stopped putting all my time on cotton and tobacco," says Mr. Wilson who now grows six cash crops—cattle, hogs, peanuts, tobacco, naval stores, and cotton.

* * *

BUT HE IS planning to further reduce his cotton acreage. "It costs too much to raise," declares the Georgia farmer. "After I pay for fertlizer, chopping, and picking, I don't have anything left."

Mr. Wilson is figuring on expanding his production of livestock. With the aid of his county agent, Morris M. Martin, he is developing permanent pastures for his growing herd of grade and purebred Herefords and his swine.

Last year, he raised 45 heads of cattle and 126 hogs in addition to harvesting 15 tons of peanuts, 12 bales of cotton, 2200 pounds of tobacco, and, 120 barrels of naval stores. He finances his farming operations through his Production Credit Association.

The Georgia farmer boasts that he is growing corn, dallis grass, fescue, ladino clover, and lespedeza to feed his livestock, and blue lupine and vetch to feed his land and keep it highly productive. He earns all of his allotment from the Production and Marketing Administration for carrying out conservation practices on his land.

State Extension Agent P. H. Stone says that Mr. Wilson is one of the most progressive farmers in Georgia. As proof, he points to Mr. Wilsons well-developed farm with mechanized equipment, his modern home with steel awning, venetian blinds, hot and cold running water, his two sons, Woodrow and Harvey—one a full partner in the operation of the farm, and the other, a Hampton Institute graduate who is instructing veterans in on-the-farm training.

The rise of the Wilsons didn't happen overnight. "We've been almost 30 years getting to where we are," says the able farmer who started out as a sharecropper in 1920. "The first year, my bride and I came out $20 in the hole."

But the second, he and Mrs. Wilson cleared $200 by growing more of their own food. With part of their earnings, they bought a mule, a couple of plows, and a wagon. During the next three years, they barely broke even, growing cotton, corn and tobacco.

* * *

SO, MR. WILSON got out his hammer and saw and went to work part-time as a carpenter's helper, while Mrs. Wilson carried on the light farm chores. By the end of the year, they had $500.

This enabled them to buy another mule and some additional equipment. Then they expanded their farming program, adding peanuts, hogs, and a few calves to their cotton and tobacco crops. By the Fall of 1933, they had saved up enough money to make the down payment on a 288-acre run-down farm near Statesboro.

By 1939, the Wilsons had done so well in improving their farm—increasing its fertility, adding livestock, and building a modern home with their own hands—that they were acclaimed the winners of the state-wide plant to prosper contest.

Two years ago, they produced 117 bushels of corn on an acre to win the corn production championship of the state. On an average, they plant 40 acres of corn from which they harvest nearly 3,000 bushels. There was a time when this same land would hardly produce 500 bushels.

"We get the yield," says Mr. Wilson, "because we keep our land in good shape."

He is looking forward to the day when he can retire and turn the whole farm over to his sons. But he isn't retiring on the job. He still works every day, helping to develop the pastures, looking after the livestock, and making plans for the future.



Chicago, Ill. Defender. Sat. 6-3-50

More than sixty Georgia farmers, their wives and children were honored on May 18 at Farm Family Achievement Day ceremonies at Ft. Valley State college in recognition of their records of progress with the Farmers Home Administration. Shown above are most of the farmers who were invited to this year's all-day program. Speaker was Dr. Paul W. Chapman, associate dean of the college of agriculture, University of Georgia, who talked on "A Balanced Agriculture." Front row, center, are left right: L. J. Washington, Miss Patsy Graves, of the national office, Farmers Home Administration; President C. V. Troup of the college and L. Herbert Henegan also of the national FHA office. More than a third of the farmers present have paid out the loans on their farms this year and are now owners for the first time.

1b 1950

GEORGIA
Fort Valley Ham and Egg Show

NEGRO AGENT'S DREAM

35th Ham, Egg Show In Ft. Valley Today

Constitution State News Service

FORT VALLEY—An idea born nearly a half century ago will get its thirty-fifth showing today in Fort Valley.

It's the annual Ft. Valley Ham and Egg Show that will attract thousands of both white and Negro participants on the program.

The idea came to Otis Neal, Special Negro County Farm Agent, when he began his work in the early 1900s. The lack of refrigeration, lack of production and skilled farming methods among his people gave him the idea. He planned a show at which they could display the results of a year's good farming.

In 1915, the first show was held at Ft. Valley and each year since that time it has grown in scope and attendance. With the show furnishing a goal, Neal has introduced better farming methods to thousands of his people.

The idea has spread to other communities and this year 10 shows will be held in Georgia. Last night the first, the Bibb County Ham and Egg Show, was held at Macon.

Speakers on the program tonight are Gov. Talmadge; Dr. W. S. Brown, Director, Georgia Agricultural Extension Service; Peyton Anderson, Publisher, the Macon Telegraph and News, and Miss Susan Myrick, Associated Editor of the Macon papers.

Negro Farmers Get Prizes in Better Living Contest

Drift from Tenant to Landowner System Hailed

By FRANK SCHNEIDER

Scotlandville, La., April 6—Twenty-three Negro farmers were awarded prizes in the seventh annual Better Living Contest at Southern university Thursday.

As principal speaker at the presentation, W. E. Anderson, state commissioner of agriculture, told the group of farmers and university students that Negro farming in Louisiana is drifting from tenant to landowner farming.

Anderson said with personal ownership there is an increased incentive to do better, and poor land can be "brought back to fertility through the efforts of individual pride and interest."

Prizes of $25, $12.50 and $7.50, along with certificates of merit, were awarded to first, second and third place winners of the contest sponsored by the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, the agricultural extension service of LSU, and The Times-Picayune.

Dr. F. G. Clark, president of Southern university, speaking on behalf of the winners, said the prizes and co-operation of the organizations sponsoring the contest were greatly appreciated. But, he said, the main objective of the contest has a far greater end—that of "showing the way for a better method of living through agriculture."

Guests at the presentations included H. C. Sanders, director, agricultural extension service of LSU; S. J. McCrory, of the state department of agriculture; Gordon Loudon, associate editor, agricultural extension service of LSU; J. G. Richard, assistant director, LSU agricultural extension service, and Joseph Lallande, Charles A. O'Neill and B. B. Jones, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce.

Lallande, in presenting the awards to first place winners in the landowner division, said, "It takes elbow grease, energy and hard work to make a good farmer and no better objective can be accomplished than by producing more food, feed and livestock on the farm."

He said the farmer who has an abudance of these things in his home will live comfortably and will make a good citizen. "We need more thrifty hard-working farmers in our Southland," he said.

The contest was open to all Negro farmers throughout the state. Winners were those who had outstanding records in farm family achievement during the year.

The presentation of awards was one of the features of the seventh annual Livestock-Poultry Show and Farm Home Week being held on the campus.



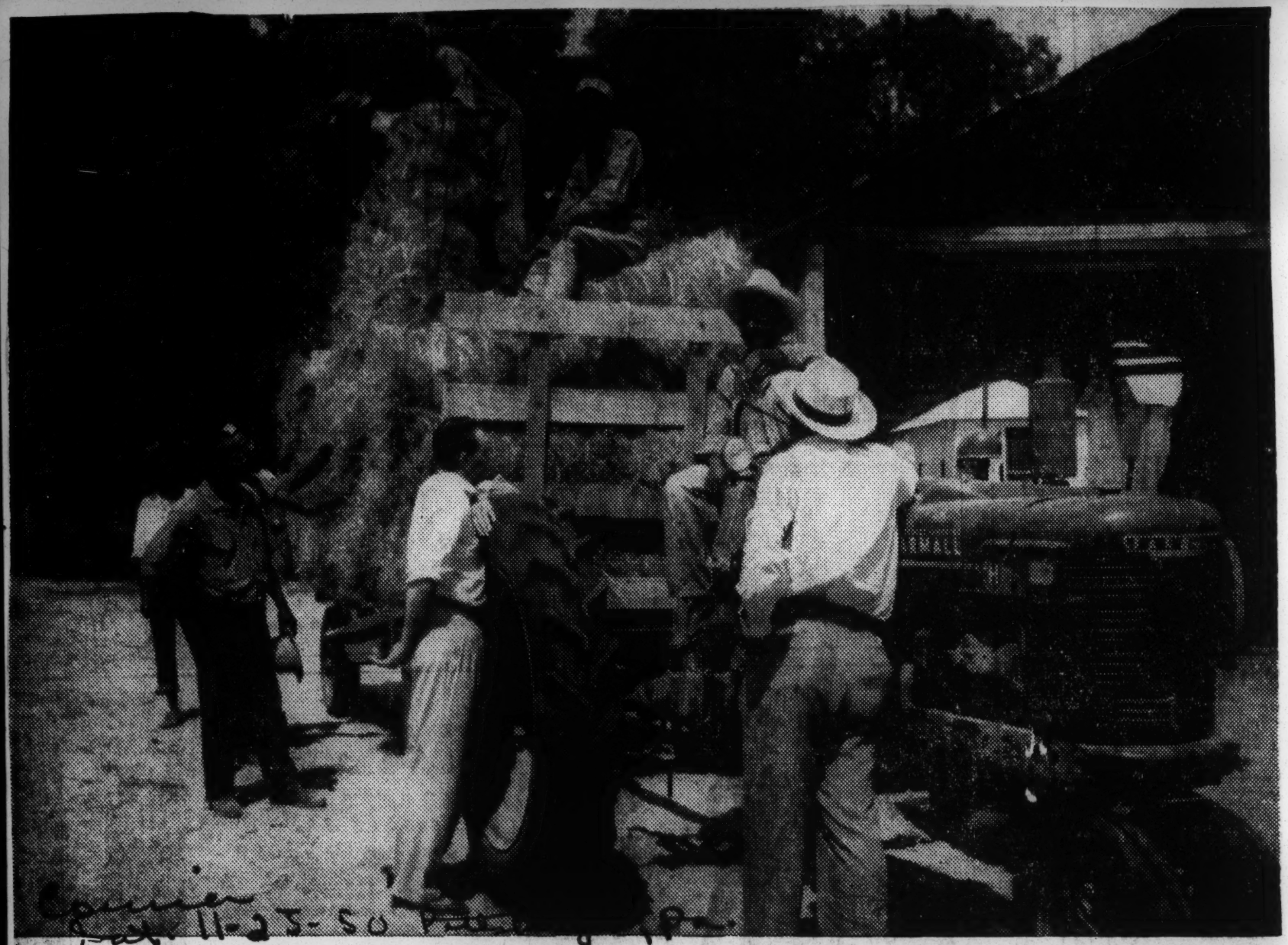
Sideline to Cattle—Mrs. Catherine Olive, center, raises turkeys as a sideline to her husband's cotton and cattle. She sells most of her flock during the Thanksgiving and Christmas season and packs the rest in her eight-foot deep freezer as part of her "live-at-home" program. Mr. Olive, their son, Gerry, and Miss Elsie M. Johnson, their home demonstration agent, watch the turkeys eating out of Mrs. Olive's hand.—USDA Photo.

Soil Conservation Earns La. Farmer $40,000 Per Year on 500 Acres

Farm News



Lespedeza for Herefords—Anxious to continue improving the pastures for his expanding herd of beef cattle, E. Alonzo Olive, left, of Galion, La., gets advice on pasture maintenance from County Agent Ashford O. Williams and Assistant State Agent R. J. Courtney. In the background is part of Mr. Oliver's herd of 105 head. He has two purebred Hereford bulls. Mr. Oliver's pastures are seeded to lespedza, ryegrass and White Dutch clover.—USDA Photo.



Making Hay—E. Alonzo Olive, $40,000-a-year farmer of Galion, La., found cattle raising profitable only after he began growing a year 'round supply of hay and other feed. One of his trailers is shown hauling hay from the field to the barn. Mr. Olive, standing by the tractor wheel, confers with one of his drivers. County Agent Ashford O. Williams, who has helped him increase his hay production, looks on.—USDA Photo.



THREE MARYLAND FARM WOMEN and their home demonstration agent appeared on a Voice of America broadcast last week and described how they have been able to improve their homes as a result of the Cooperative Extension program of their State and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Left to right are: Mrs. Grace Estep of Norbeck, Md., Mrs. Pearl Brogden of Spencerville, Md., Miss Ethel L. Bianchi, the home agent, Miss Betty Wason, radio broadcaster of the State Department's International Broadcasing Division, and Mrs. Carrie Hill of Spencerville, Md. The broadcast is shown orginating in the Department of Interior building. — USDA Photo by Hunton.

Three Md. Farm Women Describe Home Improvements On Voice Of America

Three Maryland colored farm women and their home demonstration agent appeared on a Voice of America broadcast last week and described how they had been able to improve their homes as a result of the Cooperative Extension Service program of their State and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The farm women who took part in the broadcast are Mrs. Pearl Brogden and Mrs. Carrie Hall of Spencerville, Md., and Mrs. Grace Estep of Norbeck, Md., The were interviewed by Miss Ethel L. Bianchi, home agent of Montgomery and Prince Georges counties and by Miss Betty Wason, radio broadcaster of the State Department's International Broadcasting Division.

Miss Bianchi pointed out during the broadcast that the home improvements which the women had made represented the achievement of a 10 to 15 year goal. For example, she said that Mrs. Hill had been adding pieces to her kitchen in a modernization project since 1943 when she purchased a gas range. Last year, she completed an 11-year dream with the addition of a new sink.

Mrs. Estep started working toward the remodeling of her home and the addition of a bathroom in 1937. Today, she and her husband have a beautiful modern seven-room home with runing water and a bath. Mrs. Estep saved mone yfrom her poultry propects to help with the modernization. "Last year, I raised 500 chickens", she told her overseas radio audience," "sold 250 of them, ate about 150 during the spring and summer, and stored 100 of them in my freezer locker in town.'

Mrs. Brogden and her husband started out in a log cabin more than 30 years ago. "Little by little." said the farm woman, "we bought 30-acres on which we raised truck crops and fruits." Later, they built a six-room home which they remodeled a few years ago and added another room and a bathroom. Mrs. Brogden said she raises about 1,000 chickens every year. "I sell some, can some, eat some all along, and put the rest in my freezer locker." On an average she cans 600 quarts of food a year.

The farm women also told their overseas neighbors about some of the things they had learned in their homemakers clubs which had helped them in the beautification of their homes. "Our home agent has taught us how to reupholster our furniture and put new bottoms in chairs," said Mrs. Estep who has refurnished a soaf.

"I think we like our sewing projects best," said Mrs .Brogden "We make most of olr clothes, and we bleach out feed bags and make cup towels, pillow cases, sheets and children's clothes from them.'

Mrs. Hill explained that their homemakers clubs hold monthly meetings from home to Home where the home demonstration agent meets with them and shows them how to do various things to improve their homes and family life. Often, she is called on to help solve individual and group problems. There are 39 members in the Spencerville Homemakers club, and 22 in the Norbeck club. Home demonstration work was first organized in the area in 1932.

Their next big effort, they told their overseas audience will be an intensive community -wide paintup, cleanup. and beautification campaign. This will be accompanied by a drive to get more of their neighbors to spray DDT or other insecticides on their screens and about their farms to help control flies and mosquitoes.

The broadcast originated in the Department of Interior building and was the first Voice of America program in which colored farm women have taken part.

Maryland Farm Women on Voice of America



Three Maryland farm women and a home demonstration agent appeared on a Voice of America broadcast last week and described how they have been able to improve their homes with aid of their State and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Left to right are: Mrs. Grace Estep of Norbeck, Md.; Mrs. Pearl Brogden of Spencerville, Md.; Miss Ethel L. Bianchi, the home agent, Miss Betty Wason, radio broadcaster of the State Department's International Broadcasting Division, and Mrs. Carrie Hill of Spencerville, Md. The broadcast is shown originating in the Interior building.

1b 1950 Mississippi

Mississippi To Stress Livestock, Agriculture At Tri-State Fair









Unused 9-15-50

MEMPHIS, TENN. —(SNS)— Mississippi farmers ..... of both the Delta and the hills will be on hand at the Colored Tri-State Fair October 5th through the 8th with many exhibits. Every phase of farm life will be represented but the exhibitors are planning to put added emphasis upon livestock, poultry, and home economics.

Charles Fletcher, of Hernando, Miss., has been the key figure in North Mississippi in the promotion of interest in the forthcoming Colored Tri-state Fair. Member of the Executive Committee, Mr. Fletcher has over a period of several years kept farmers of DeSoto County and other nearby areas in touch with plans of the fair. He was responsible for a directed tour of several farms in the vicinity of Hernando. Prof. R. J. Roddy, of Lucy, Tenn., manager of the fair, with Memphis World photographer R. Earl Williams were particularly impressed with the number of registered cows, and beef cattle that Mississippans plan to bring to the "Mid-South Fairgrounds for the Colored Tri-State Fair.

Top left: Sidney Caldwell, of route 1, Box 77-A, Byhalia, Miss., displays two of his artificially bred calves. These calves are being developed without their mother through the process of the breeding ring. Mr. Caldwell also owns the registered Jersey Bull shown right, top. He is one of the finest in that section of the state.

The big, registered pure-bred Angus Bull decided that he'd not be outdone and let his counterpart in the Jersey class get the better of the show. So he turns to the photographer as if to say, "Well here I am ..... take me." And that's just what the photographer did before "Mr. Angus" changed his mind about the whole thing.

Mr. Fletcher's beautiful home at Hernando is splendid example of what can be achieved in rural life when efforts are bent in the right direction. He is shown on his well-kept lawn during last week's visit at his place. Fletcher is Assistant County Agent of DeSoto County, and ranks as one of the leaders in farm work of his state.

The Colored Tri-State Fair will be held October 5th through Sunday, October 8th. Rev. J. L. Campbell is president and Mr. Roddy is serving his fourth term as manager.

Life Began at 60 for This Energetic Mississippi Farmer

WASHINGTON — Since 62-year-old Myrt M. Coney of Pike County, Miss., was graduated last year from Rose Hill High school, of which one of his sons is principal, he has been stepping up his shift from cotton to cattle and poultry.

An account of his determined effort to develop a livestock and poultry enterprise is contained in a report received last week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Mississippi State Extension Service.

Mr. Coney, who owns 600 acres, has been interested in livestock farming for a long time, says the report, but it wasn't until he began high school courses and project work in agriculture that he was willing to branch out into cattle and poultry on a large scale.

"I remember the time cholera took most of my hogs," says Mr. Coney, who now feels sure of himself in his new venture. By the end of last year, his herd of cattle had expanded to forty-seven head, not including the seven he had sold for $1,500. Also, he sold $1,400 worth of hogs, and 1,000 broilers.

Shortly after graduation, Mr. Coney began building a modern poultry house and developing more permanent pasture. "I plan to keep a herd of about one hundred head of cattle on my pastures all the time, and I want to produce fifty or sixty hogs and 10,000 broilers for market every year," he says confidently.

Mr. Coney has been farming all his life. He started out for himself in 1909 when his father divided up his 440-acre farm among his elever children giving each one forty acres.

For a while, Myrt raised cotton and corn on his share and helped run the family grocery store on the side. Then he married and he and his bride opened a store of their own. The store and forty acres kept them going, but they wanted a larger farm.

Finally, they had the opportunity to buy 300 acres of eroded hill land nearby. They jumped at the chance. With the help of their county agent, they gradually increased the fertility of their land, and little by little, added to their holdings.

Today, they own 600 acres. About half of it is in woodland, a crop that brought them $7,000 in 1948, and they still have plenty of timber left.

Mr. Coney says he would have received only $3,000 for the timber he sold, if his county agent, Alphonse Marks, hadn't suggested that he have the Extension forester check and appraise it.

In addition to timber, the Coneys grow seventy acres of corn, twenty-five acres of oats, ten of peaches, two of pears, two of pecans, five of sugarcane, and thirty-five of cotton, which is now operated entirely by tenants. Last year, his total gross income, including what he received rom livestock and poultry was close to $13,000.

State Agent M. M. Hubert says that the Coneys have one of the most highly diversified farms in Mississippi. And he points out that with their continued soil conservation program, their land will soon double in value.

Soil Conservation Service technicians from the district office have helped the Coneys plan a conservation program for their farm. The slopes are terraced and plowed on the contour, and the pastures limed and treated with superphosphate, and seeded to lespedeza. The Production and Marketing Administration helped supply materials to the Coneys for building up their run-down farm.

The Coneys' farm has become a model for Pike County. One or two tours of the farm are conducted every year so that their neighbors may benefit by their example.

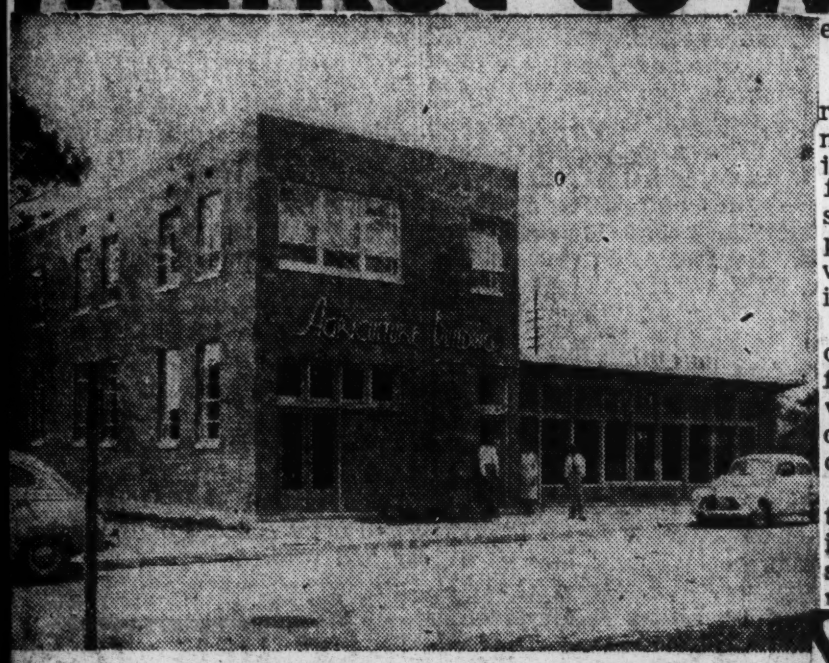
Mr. and Mrs. Coney have three sons and a daughter. All three of the sons live in the Rose Hill community. One farms and operates a grocery store, one is principal of the high school, and he other is a vocational agriculture teacher. The daughter is a home demonstration agent in the Georgia State Extension Service.



Industrious—Myrt M. Coney, center, operator of a 600-acre farm in Pike County, Miss., has speeded up his shift from cotton to cattle since he was graduated from high school last year at the age of 61. Here he discusses his pasture improvement program with State Extension Agent M. M. Hubert, left, and County Agent Alphonse Marks. Note the herd of beef cattle and the series of terraces in the background.—USDA Photo

Open 'Ag' Building, Curb Market to Miss. Farmers

Courier Date 7-8-50 Pittsburgh, Pa.



Agricultural Building and Curb Market

STATE COLLEGE, Miss.—A modern $36,984 Agricultural Building and Curb Market to be the center for Agricultural Extension Service work in Yazoo County was opened recently, climaxing sixteen years of progress in bringing improved farming and home-making methods to the rural population of that county.

Efficiency of Extension teaching will be greaty increased through use of the new facilities at Yazoo City, stated County Agent D. W. Lindsey of Yazoo County.

"After spending five years in one-room office with floor space 12 by 18 feet, I first discussed with farm leaders and the home agent during the year 1939 the possibilities of setting into motion a cooperative movement which would establish a building for Extension work, and which also could be used as an educational center for farm people, the county agent said.

* * *

THE BUILDING WAS adopted as a county-wide objective for the year 1949, after the project had been dropped during the war years. The Yazoo County Farm Bureau sponsored the effort.

A total of $4,984 was raised in an initial drive with the cooperation of farmers, civic organizations and business firms. This money was used to buy an 80 by 90-foot building site and to pay an architect.

Realizing that funds raised would not be adequate to complete the project, the county agent and a committee of eleven leaders presented the blue prints and specifications to the County Board of Supervisors and asked for their cooperation. In August, 1949, the supervisors voted to construct the building with public funds.

* * *

AFTER THE $26,049 building contract was let, the site was deeded to Yazoo County by the Farm Bureau. The entire project is county property, and all expenses of its operation and upkeep will be borne by the county.

The main two-story structure is 24 feet wide and 61 feet deep with a 40 by 24 foot wing for the Curb Market. It is of modernistic concrete, brick and steel construction. All floors are covered with asphalt tile.

Seating 160 persons, the demonstration room on the first floor is being used as a meeting place by various rural groups. On the stage in this room is a kitchen equipped with water heater, electric range, double drain sink and electric refrigerator.

* * *

OTHER DEMONSTRATION room equipment includes a 16 millimeter motion picture projector with accessories, a conference table and 150 folding steel chairs. Shades will be provided to darken the room when pictures are shown during the day.

Separate offices on the second floor are provided for the four regular County Extension workers, county agent, home demonstration agent, assistant county agent and secretary.

The Curb Market is used to teach processing and marketing to farm people, who can sell surplus products there without paying a fee.

Shift From Cotton To Cattle Pays

Journal and Farmer

Farm Realizes $13,000 Income From Livestock

PIKE COUNTY, Miss. — Since 62-year-old Myrt M. Coney of Pike county, Miss., was graduated last year from Rose Hill High School of which one of his sons is principal, he has been stepping up his shift from cotton to cattle and poultry.

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Dat. 7-15-50

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Mr. Coney has been farming all his life. He started out for himself in 1909 when his father divided up his 440 acre farm among his 11 children, giving each one 40 acres.

For a while, he raised cotton and corn on his share and helped run the family grocery store on the side. Then he married and he and his bride opened a store of their own. The store and 40 acres kept them going, but they wanted a larger farm.

Finally, they had the opportunity to buy 300 acres of eroded hill land nearby. They jumped at the chance. With the help of their county agent, they gradually increased the fertility of their land, and little by little, added to their holdings.

* * *

TODAY, THEY OWN 600 acres. About half of it is in woodland, a crop that brought them $7,000 in 1948, and they still have plenty of timber left.

Mr. Coney says he would have received only $3,000 for the timber he sold, if his county agent, Alphonse Marks, hadn't suggested that he have the Extension forester check and appraise it.

In addition to timber, the Coneys grow 70 acres of corn, 25 acres of oats, 10 of peaches, two of pears, two of pecans, five of sugarcane, and 35 of cotton which is now operated entirely by tenants. Last year, his total gross income, including what he received from livestock and poultry was close to $13,000.

* * *

STATE AGENT M. M. Hubert says that the Coneys have one of the most highly diversified farms in Mississippi. And he points out that with their continued soil conservation program, their land will soon double in value.

Soil Conservation Service technicians from the District office have helped the Coneys plan a conservation program for their farm. The slopes are terraced and plowed on the contour, and the pastures limed and treated with superphosphate, and seeded to lespedeza. The Production and Marketing Administration helped supply materials to the Coneys for building up their run-down farm.

The Coneys' farm has become a model for Pike county. One or two tours of the farm are conducted every year so that their neighbors may benefit by their example. Mr. and Mrs. Coney have three sons and a daughter. All three of the sons live in the Rose Hill community. One farms and operates a grocery store, one is principal of the high school, and the other is a vocational agriculture teacher. The daughter is a home demonstration agent in the Georgia State Extension Service.

Miss Farmer Boosts 40 Acre Gift Annual Income To 600 And $13,000

OF FARMS and FARMERS

PIKE COUNTY, Miss. — Myrt M. Coney, 62-year-old farmer, is a modern day example of a son who didn't bury his talents.

One of 11 children, Coney was given 40 acres of land by his father in 1909. Today he has 600 acres and a yearly income of $13,000.

An account of his determined effort to develop a livestock and poultry enterprise is contained in a report from the Mississippi State Extension Service.

Coney has been interested in livestock farming for a long time, says the report, but it wasn't until he began high school courses and project work in agriculture that he was willing to branch out into cattle and poultry on a large scale.

He was graduated last year, at 61, from Rose high school of which one of his sons is principal.

Remembers Cholera Menace

"I member the time cholera took most of my hogs," says Coney, who now feels sure of himself in his new venture. By the end of last year, his herd of cattle had expanded to 47 head, not including the seven he had sold for $1,500. Also, he sold $1,400 worth of hogs, and 1,000 broilers.

Shortly after graduation Coney began building a modern poultry house and developing more permanent pasture. "I plan to keep a herd of about 100 head of cattle on my pastures all the time, and I want to produce 50 or 60 hogs and 10,000 broilers for market every years," he says confidently.

Coney has been farming all his life. He started out for himself in 1909 when his father divided up his 440 acre farm among his 11 children, giving each one 40 acres.

Now Owns 600 Acres

For a while, Coney raised cotton and corn on his share and helped run the family grocery store on the side. Then he married and he and his bride opened a store of their own. The store and 40 acres kept them going, but they wanted a larger farm.

Finally, they had the opportnuity to buy 300 acres of eroded hill land nearby. They jumped at the chance. With the help of their county agent, they gradually increased the fertility of their land, and little by little, added to their holdings. Today, they own 600 acres. About half of it is in woodland, a crop that brought them $7,000 in 1948, and they still have plenty of timber left.

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The Coneys' farm has become a model for Pike county. One or two tours of the farm are conducted every year so that their neighbors may benefit by their example.



MYRT CONEY (center), operator of a 600-acre farm in Pike County, Miss., has speeded up his shift from cotton to cattle since he was graduated from high school last year at the age of 61. Here, he discusses his pasture improvement program with State Extension Agent M. M. Hubert (left) and County Agent Alphonse Marks.—USDA photos.



ASSISTANT STATE Agent W. E. Ammons (right) gives Myrt Coney some pointers on poultry production. Coney plans to raise 10,000 broilers a year. His modern poultry house stands in the background.

Mr. and Mrs. Coney have three sons and a daughter. All three of the sons live in the Rose Hill community. One farms and operates a grocery store, one is principal of the high school, and the other is a vocational agriculture teacher. The daughter is a home demonstration agent in the Georgia State Extension Service.

Farmer, 60, Graduates From High School. Develops Cattle

Shifts From Cotton To Poultry, Cattle

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Since 62-year-old Myrt M. Coney of Pike County, Miss., was graduated last year from Rose Hill high school of which one of his sons is principal, he has been stepping up his shift from cotton to cattle and poultry.

An account of his determined effort to develop a livestock and poultry enterprise is contained in a report received last week by the U. S Department of Agriculture from the Mississippi State Extension Service.

Mr. Coney, who owns 600 acres, has been interested in livestock farming for a long time, says the report, but it wasn't until he began high school courses and project work in agriculture that he was willing to branch out into cattle and poultry on a large scale.

"I remember the time cholera took most of my hogs," says Mr. Coney, who now feels sure of himself in his new venture. By the end of last year, his herd of cattle had expanded to 47 head, not including the seven he had sold for $1,500. Also, he sold $1,400 worth of hogs, and 1,000 broilers.

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Today, they own 600 acres. About half of it is in woodland, a crop that brought them $7,000 in 1948, and they still have plenty of timber left.



MODERN BATHROOM — Although the Coneys live a considerable distance from Magnolia, their nearest town, they have hot and cold running water and a modern bathroom. Mrs. Coney, and Mrs. Eva Gordon, home demonstration agent, supervise Mr. Coney's hanging of the curtains. — (USDA Photo)

TIMBER CHECK

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Miss. Farmer Develops Poor Soil Into High-Paying Dairy Farm Land

Leesender Sat. 10-7-50

Of FARMS and FARMERS

BOGUE CHITTO, Miss.—Land so worthless that it was valued at 15 cents an acre, is now yielding more than $4,000 annually for Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie Sutton, here.

The success the Suttons have had with the farm is partly due to their awareness of why the former owners of the land were so unsuccessful.

The experience amounts to an object lesson for thousands of farmers throughout the South, pointed out U. S. Department of Agriculture officials in their Southeast Regional Soil Conservation Service office, last week.

The Suttons ran into difficulty back in the 30's trying to grow cotton on worn out, red hilly land that the former owner said wasn't worth 15 cents an acre, although he charged them $25 an acre for it.

Year after year, the Suttons either barely broke even or went into debt growing cotton. Finally they went to the Lincoln County Soil Conversation district office and requested technical aid in halting erosion and in building up the fertility of his land.

Put On 'Right Track'

He received the aid he sought. SCS technicians helped him draw up a conservation plan for his farm. And the Farmers Home Administration made him a loan to help carry out the plan. The Suttons replaced their row crops on the slopes with grasses for pasture and to help stop the land from washing away.

More pasture meant reducing their cotton and corn acreage, and starting a dairy herd with the one cow they they then owned. By improving their land through the use of cover crops, commercial fertilizer, contour tillage, and terraces, the Suttons are making more cotton and corn on a few acres now than they used to make on their whole farm. And the increased pasture area has enabled them to develop a first-rate herd of 31 head without going into debt for feed.

Last year, their improved pasture cut the feed bill in half for their dairy herd which now brings them over $300 a month. Also, their corn yield shot up from 30 to 50 bushels per acre. It was only 15 before they began improving their land. This year, they expect a corn yield of 1,500 bushels on 20 acres, or 75 bushels per acre.



MISSISSIPPI DAIRY FARMER — Lonnie Sutton, Mississippi champion conservation farmer of Bogue Chitto, shifting from cotton to dairying; says he finds it better for his land and easier for him. Sutton has a herd of 31 which brings him close to $4,000 a year in milk checks.—USDA photo by Johnson.

Yield Doubled

"A few years ago, we would have had to plant, cultivate, and chop five times as many acres to get a 1,500 bushel crop," says Sutton.

Although the Suttons have more than doubled their cotton yield by following good practices, they don't say much about it, because they are planning to get out of cotton altogether.

"You see," explains Sutton, "it takes a lot of work to grow cotton. And, well, with most of our six children now grown and married, my wife and I and one son have to do just about all the work. We figure dairying is easier to handle than cotton."

In recognition of his soil conservation achievements, Sutton was named Mississippi's Number 1 Negro soil conservation farmer for 1950 at the recent Log Cabin, Ga., jamboree. He received an award of $100.

"I like to treat my land right," says Sutton. "I feel just as big about plowing under winter legumes on my farm as I do about carrying hay and corn into my barn. I believe that making my land rich is just like a man being good—there's no end to it."

Win Sweepstake in Memphis

Afro American, Baltimore, Md
Oct 1-7-50



Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cooper, farm family of Hayti, Pemiscot County, Mo., get a $250 check from Martin Zook, director of Memphis Chamber of Commerce for winning a daily paper's 1949 grand sweepstake championship in the Live-at-Home competition. There were 61,000 entrants in the contest, from four States.

West Virginia NFA Groups Score

Ham, Bacon, Egg Show Surpasses All Expectations

BECKLEY, W. Va.—Dorsey Leftwich, a senior at Byrd Prillerman High School, took the sweepstake prize, a registered Poland China gilt, at the New Farmers of America Ham, Bacon and Egg Show held here.

The youth from Big Stick showed a first place bacon and second place ham among his six qualified entries.

SUCCESSFUL SHOW

The show sponsored by the five NFA chapters of Southern West Virginia, surpassed all expectations, educators of West Virginia State College and area high schools said.

Madison Broadnax, of Institute, speaking at the afternoon public meeting at the Horace Reaves School, said the chief purpose of the show was to arouse the desire for "fruitful living." Broadnax is head of the department of agriculture at West Virginia State College.

SCHOOLS EXHIBIT

Competitive exhibits included forty-eight hams, nineteen bacons and fifty-two dozen eggs entered by youths from the following high schools: DuBois of Mount Hope; Byrd Prillerman of Amigo; Bluestone of Bramwell; State of Institute and Stratton of Beckley, the host school.

Premiums for the winners included cash, a pressure cooker, two lamps, feed, hammer, meat pump and poultry. The awards were donated by Beckley business establishments and Fayette and Raleigh County individuals. The James Produce Company of Charleston supplied the prize for eggs. The sweepstake award was given by West Virginia State College.

The steering committee for the show consisted of I. S. Leede, chairman, of DuBois; S. E. Warren of Stratton and Cleveland Harris of Byrd Prillerman, in cooperation with W. T. Johnson, State NFA adviser and Itinerant Teacher at West Virginia State College.

DIVISIONAL WINNERS

Winners in order in the ham division were Walter Adams, Stratton; Leftwich; Wiley Parker, Bluestone: Nathaniel Walker, Stratton; Oscar Lee, Stratton, and William Silas, Bluestone.

In the bacon division: Leftwish; Sam Snell, Institute, Otis Williams, Byrd Prillerman; Frank Haley, Institute, and Gilbert Evans.

In the egg division: William Eakins, Stratton; Richard White, Institute; Robert Gilmer, Institute; Dan Christian, DuBois; Snell and Morris Lee, Bluestone.

The judging committee consisted of Broadnax; B. F. Garrett, head of the department of Animal Husbandry, West Virginia State College; J. M. Collins, Beaver, and J. H. Miller, Fayette County Agricultural agent.

SUPERINTENDENT SPEAK

The following superintendents attended the show and made favorable comments: J. B. Elliott, assistant superintendent, Raleigh County Schools; J. S. Saundle, assistant superintendent, Mercer County Schools; E. C. Smith, assistant superintendent, Fayette County Schools, and W. H. Nelson, member of the State Board of Education.

T. W. Chiles spoke at the program representing the principals. W. T. Johnson made an appeal to the superintendents and principals to use their influence in convincing the boards of education to provide desirable educational facilities for the youth of the state.

Savannah's New Farmers Of America Honor Booker T. In Radio Broadcast

By MARIAN HOUSTON

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The Haven Home School New Farmers of America celebrated National New Farmers of America Day during their 10th annual radio broadcast last week over WSAV.

The program, in honor of Booker T. Washington, included NFA theme song, Creed of New Farmers of America, selections by school glee club, short talks by Earl Palmer, Royal Stimpson and Lorenzo Griffin, who won the district, state and regional public speaking contest of the New Farmers of America in 1949.

Miss Vernita Darby directed the music and Robert A. Young, vocational agriculture instructor and advisor to the chapter, was master of ceremonies.

Health Week

Mayor Olin F. Fulmer issued a proclamation April 2nd through April 8th, as National Negro Health Week and asked for the promotion of better community health. This year marks the 36th observance of National Negro Health Week, and the program's objective is "Evaluation Anniversary of National Negro Health Week."

Out at Savannah State College, last week marked the observance of Religious Emphasis Week with the theme as "The Christian Faith and the Good Society." Rev. Andrew J. Hargrett, college minister and chairman of religious life committee, sponsored the conference.

Rev. Lucius M. Tobin, staff member, School of Religion, Morehouse College, was principal speaker. Other guest participants included Dr. R. M. Gilbert, pastor Frst African Baptist Church; Rev. T. A. Patterson, pastor, Butler Memorial Presbyterian Church; Rev. W. W. Stevens, pastor St. James AME Church; Dr. D. T. Babcock, pastor, St. Phillip's Monumental AME Church.

Dr. E. W. Seckinger, pastor, Wesley Oak Methodist Church, Thunderbolt; A. M. Gignilliant, registrar, Armstrong College; Rev. W. S. Beardshaw, pastor, Montgomery Presbyterian Church; Dr. J. H. Taggart, pastor, Asbury Methodist Church; Rev. B. B. Swanson, pastor, Gaines Chapel AME Church; and D. E. Davis, pastor Seventh Day Adventist Church.

The Division of Trades and Industries department of Savannah State College observed open house last Friday and Miss Ieomia Mitchell was crowned "Queen of Trades and Industries" by president Payne. Several hundred guests visited the department, were served bar-b-que and attended an oyster roast later in the evening.

Last Wednesday 150 men of the 80th Airborne Anti-Aircraft battalion of Ft. Bragg, N. C., were guests of the college. The day's program was under sponsorship of the student personnel office, headed by William J. Holloway. Captains W. T. Smith and (chaplain) Douglass Hall were instrumental in arranging the visit to Savannah State.

The following student-teachers in the elementary education department of Savannah State were assigned recently according to Donella J. Graham, supervisor:

Magalene Beasley, East Broad Street School, critic teacher; Eldora Green, fifth grade; Ethel Bogan, Florence Street School, critic teacher; Jeannette Hayes, sixth grade; Bessie Fuller, East Broad Street School, critic teacher; Albert Thurrell, East Broad Street School, third grade; Edith James, Florence Street, critic teacher; Bettye Pope, third.

Thelma Johnson, Powell Laboratory, critic teacher; Josephine Browning, first grade; Katherine Johnson, Powell Laboratory, Eldora Marks, fourth; Julia Jones, Florence; R. M. Lovett, sixth grade; Wilhelmenia Jones, West Broad; Mattie Leake, first grade; Leona Murphy, East Broad; Maggie Coins, fourth; Mary Carter Pugh, Powell Laboratory; Emily DeVeaux, third grade; Mattie Roberts, East Broad; Veronica Arnold, sixth; Leola Sanders, West Broad; Eunice Clay, fifth; and Mozelle Stanley, Dorothy Hamilton, Powell, second.

New Farmers Represent Upwards Of 30,000 Members

The national organization of New Farmers of America has 30,998 active members in 941 chapters, located in sixteen southern states. In addition there are 5,524 associate and honorary members making a total membership of 36,552.

According to reports there are 38,758 former students now engaged as full owners, whereas the others are established as farm laborers, partners and tenants.

Approximately 3,100 cooperative activities were carried out by the chapters and these activities may be classified as buying and selling, conservation practices, and the prevention of crop and livestock losses.

Twenty-three community services were performed by the chapter members with the pruning of orchards, culling poultry flocks, production and conservation of food, fair participation and farm machinery repair leading in this particular activity.

There were 24,387 members who attended parent-son banquets and 24,170 members who participated in some form of supervised recreation. There were 743 chapters and 14,360 members who participated in leadership training activities on a systematic basis and 4,666 members were in attendance at State Conventions.

DELEGATES POUR IN FOR NEW FARMERS CONVENTION

17 Southern States To Be Represented

More than 350 of the expected six hundred delegates of the National Organization for New Farmers of America have arrived in the city to begin their Sixteenth National Convention. This group represents the seventeen Southern States.

The early arrival spent Sunday attending the different churches in the city and committee work, while other delegates completed registration.

There was a preliminary meeting in Taft Hall, Municipal Auditorium Monday at 9:00 a. m. to give final instruction before attending the Southeastern Fair where the National N. F. A. Livestock Judging Contest was held at 2:00 p. m. and the National Chorus sang from the state of the Benton Administration Building at 4:00 p. m.

The chorus is composed of eighty four voices from the Georgia Association. The chorus is under the direction of Mr. Iro S. Glover, Teacher of Agriculture, Jasper Co. Training School, Monticello, Georgia.

The Convention opened officially Monday night, with the seating of delegates, an address by the honorable William Hartsfield, Mayor of Atlanta, the appointment of Committees and an address by W. H. Dobson, Regional Executivt, Boy Scouts of America, Atlanta.

During the Convention a number of the members will receive awards from the Future Farmer Foundation for their achievement during the year.

The awards are Farm and Home Improvement, Farm Mechanics, Farm and Home Electrification, Dairy Farmer, Soil and Water Conservation and the H. O. Sargent award. The winners of these awards will be declared in public meeting during the Convention National N. F. A. Quiz, Quartette and Public Speaking Contest.

Attainment of the superior Farmer degree is based on the New Farmer's record in farming, leadership and scholarship. The degree is limited to N. F. A. members who have been out of high school at least one year and who are showing evidence of becoming successfully established in farming. State Associations of N. F. A. are limited to one Superior Farmer degree candidate for each 1,000 members or major fraction thereof, except that States having fewer than a thousand members are entitled to submit one candidate each year.

Three of the Superior Farmers this year will be designated Sectional State Farmers and one of the three will be named Star Superior Farmer of America. Announcement of Star Farmers awards will be made during the night session of the convention on October 4.

The candidates recommended for the coveted degree are as follows:

Lindberg W. Walton-Rt. 3, Tyler, Texas.

TODAY's PROGRAM

William Draghan, Jr., Rt. 1, Whitakers, N. C.

Freddie S. Cook-Rt. 3, Ocala, Florida.

Charles Clark-Millen, Georgia

George Lindsey-Unionville, Virginia.

Edward E. Mason-Rt. 2, Aradia, Louisiana.

Herman I. Robb-Hennessey, Oklahoma.

The National Quiz Contest and the conferring of Honorary Superior Farmers Degrees will be conducted this morning, while the National Quiz Contest will be held, this afternoon. Today is Georgia Day for the convention with hundreds of boys expected from over the state.

The public is invited to attend all sessions and see the future citizens in action.

Mr. Alva Tabor, Head Itinerant Teacher Trainer, for Negro Schools Staff and a number of his Vocaitonal Agricluture Teachers are taking the lead among the State Adviser in carrying out the plan of the Convention. J. E. Briggs, Jr., T. R. Maxwell and W. W. Sherrad, vocational teachers of the state, are serving as official registrars for the Convention. North Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Alabama Louisiana, as well as Georgia, have excellent representation at the meeting.

Girls of David T. Howard, B. T. Washington and [illegible] Vocational High Schools will be hostesses to night at a social given for the delegates at the Howard High School.



Atlanta Daily World Fri. 8-11-50

GEORGIA 4-H CLUB BOYS AT RECENT JOHN HOPE ENCAMPMENT

LEADERSHIP TRAINING EMPHASIZED AT NFA MEET

Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 8-11-50

MACON, Ga.--One hundred thirty-seven delegates, representing 65 local chapters and more than 3,000 members met July 24-29 at Camp John Hope in Annual Convention of the Georgia Association of New Farmers of America.

Listed among the main features of the convention was the emphasis given to leadership training.

Delegates began arriving and registering early Monday morning and were assigned to quarters and ready and eager to get into action shortly after dinner. After a meeting of the State executive committe and advisers who assisted with the leadership training school, the first meeting of the convention was held with the vice-president, Unice Lassiter, presiding. The delegates were seated and divided into four groups for leadership training. Eleven committees were appointed to function at the convention. The committees and the advisers assigned to work with them are as follows:

1. Program of Work was given by John W. Lawton. 2. Executive Committe consisted of R. L. Dunlap and S. P. Fugate. 4. Resolutions and Recommendations, W T Thompson. 5. Georgia Day at the National Convention, T. S. Boles. 6. Budget W T. Thompson. 7. State Representation to National Convention, Solomon Baker. 8. State Prject, Paul Hughes.

Each morning session was opened with devotional services and inspiring messages on leadership by visiting ministers from Fort Valley and members of the staff of the Ft. Valley State College. Those participating in these services were Rev. J. H. Lissimore, pastor Greater St. Peters AME Church; Rev. J. A. Tackette, pastor Trinity Baptist church; C L. Ellison, director of Agriculture, Fort Valley State College; Rev. J. Henry Brown, rector, Fort Valley College Center; Miss Daisy Lewis, State NHA Supervisor; Miss Juanita Mitchell, State NHA president; Dr. W. W. E. Blanchett, dean, Fort Valley State College, and Alva Tabor, Head Itinerant Teacher Trainer for Negro Schools and State Adviser of the New Farmers of America.

The New Farmers spent the last two hours in the morning in leadership training school. This school was staffed by able advisers who dealt with problems of leadership on a chapter and state bases Advisers John Lawton and R. L. Sanford were in charge of seminars for the presidents; Roscoe Keaton and W. T. Thompson, for the secretaries; Solomon Baker and T. S. Boles, for chapter meetings; McKinley Wilson and Paul Hughes, for NFA contests; R. L. Dunlap and S. P. Fugate for State officers. The groups rotated daily, each having the opportunity to gain knowledge and skill in performing the duties of chapter officers. Interest and enthusiasm ran high in each of these four groups as members took advantage of this training to qualify themselves for local, federation and State officers.

TABOR KEYNOTER

The keynote address for the convention was given by Alva Tabor, Head Itinerant Teacher Trainer for Negro Schools. In his message to the New Farmers, he listed three goals to which the association should strive. They were as follows: 1. Expand chapter membership to the end that 100 percent of all boys studying vocational agriculture in local departments are NFA members; 2. To set up and carry out expanded supervised farming programs that will assure advancement in degree status and provide a saving for educational expenses, and 3. To acquire leadership and moral traits through community education, religious and civic organizations.

Meeting along with the State Association of the New Farmers of America were the Georgia members of the National NFA chorus. The Georgia group is the nucleus around which the National chorus will be formed. The chorus is composed of first and second place winning quartets from six federations of the State Association. The National Chorus is being trained by Adviser Iro. S. Glover who was appointed by the National Advisory Council of the New Farmers of America. Adviser Maulvin Engram is serving as coordinator for this group. The Georgia group is appearing this week as guest of the Future Farmers of America who are in their Annual State Convention at Camp Jackson.

The State Livestock Judging contest was also held as an extra feature of the State Convention. The judging team from Lumpkin High and Industrial out pointed the other nine first and second place federation winners by a wide margin. Second and third places went to Chattooga County Training School and Hahira High School, respectively. Highest individual score went to Marvin Collins who scored 390 out of a possible 400. Chapter advisers of the teams winning the first, second and third places, respectively, were Maulvin Engram, C. R. Holloway, and Paul Hughes.

DEGREES AWARDED Fri. 8-11-50

The Modern Farmer degree, the highest degree given by the State Association of the New Farmers, were conferred upon 20 improved farmers. To be eligible for this degree, a member must have satisfactorily completed at least two years of instruction in vocational agriculture, have in operation an outstanding program of supervised farming, demonstrate proficiency in parliamentary procedure, be familiar with the provisions of the State Association and National organization, be able to lead a grup discussion for 20 minutes, possess a satisfactory scholarship record and must have earned by his own effort from his supervised farming program and deposited in the bank or otherwise productively invested at least $100.00. Not more than 2 percent of a states' membership may be elected annually. Those receiving the degree are as follows: Atlanta, Ga.

Andrew J. Sermons, Jr., Hahira Jr. High School.

Frank Miley, Jr., Hahira Jr. High School.

Spencer Reeves, Carver High School, Milledgeville.

Eugene Sherman, Jr., Washington High School, Cairo.

Dallis Smith, Hubbard Training School.

Herman Blakely, Oak Hill Institute.

James Hagins, Willow Hill Junior High.

Willie R. Scarborough, Willow Hill Junior High.

Harry Miller, Hahira Jr. High.

Johnnie Speight, Carver High, Milledgeville.

Alfred Davis, Zebulon-Concord School.

James R. Williams, ZZebulon-Concord School.

J. R. Davis, Vienna H. and I. School

Lenoris Abram, New Union School.

Luther R. Holloway, Candler Co. Training School.

Blakely Davis, Abram and Holloway were awarded the regularion gold emblem charm, the medal subscribed to be worn by holders of the Modern Farmer degree, for having the most outstanding farming program in their federation.

Honorary Modern Farmer degrees were conferred upon four teachers of vocational agriculture and two members of the State supervisory staff who have ten or more years of service and who have done an outstanding job as teacher of vocational agriculture. Those receiving the degree were Thomas L. Boles, Aaron Industrial School, Millen; Robert Young, Haven Home, Savannah; Paul Hughes, Hahira; McKinley Wilson, executive secretary of the Georgia Association of the New Farmers of America, and Mr. R. L. Dunlap, Visiting Teacher for Institutional Co-Farm Training Program for veterans.

JOHNSON PRESIDENT

Fiery campaign speeches preceded the balloting for State officers. The fololwing officers were elected for the year 1950-51.

President, Richard Johnson, Jasper Co. Training School.

1st Vice President, James Hagins, Willow Hill Jr. High School.

2nd Vice President, Carol Lumpkin, Oak Hill Institute.

3rd Vice President, Solomon Sloan, Sasser Colored School.

Secretary, Frank Miley, Hahira Jr. High.

Treasurer, Herman Blakely, Oak Hill Institute.

Reporter, William Alexander, Royston Jr. High.

Watchman, John W. O'Neal, Barnesville High.

Adviser, Mr. Alva Tabor, Head Itinerant Teacher Trainer.

Delegates eletced to represent the Georgia Association at the National Convention in Atlanta in October are: James Hagins, Dallas Smith, William Brooks, Fred Daniel. The State President, Richard Johnwas named to represent Georgia on the National Trustee Board.

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NFA Completes Fourth Session

BY ALICE H. WASHINGTON

Entering the third day of sessions, the New Farmers of America paused to follow the old American interest in baseball and substituted television parties over the city seeing the World series for the prescribed tour of points of interest. Wide eyed enthusiasts looked at the screens with avid interest, for to many it was their first contact with video.

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Committee reports and important report of the National Board of Trustees concluded the morning session.

AWARD NIGHT

Without a doubt the most important session to the boys was the one last night when awards were given for all phases of NFA work.

The choice H. O. Sargeant Award, made each year in honor of the late Dr. H. O. Sargent, former Federal Agent for Agricultural Education of the U. S. Office of Education, goes to the most successful young Negro farmer who has been out of public school at least 3 but not more than 10 years, is made only to former students of Vocational agriculture who have completed 4 years of instruction in day unit, all-day or part-time classes, shown originality in utilization of facilities on the farm and in the community, developed a live-at-home program, can provide documentary evidence of ownership or equity in land, equipment, livestock or savings of at least $500, can submit a list of worthy NFA or other acceptable leadership activities in school and community, and be properly certified by the teacher of vocational agriculture, the State teacher trainer of vocational agriculture and the State Supervisor of agricultural education.

First place winner of this award was Luther Shoals of Idabel, Oklahoma, 28 year old farmer who graduated from high school in 1941, invested army savings in farming equipment and in recent years has operated a diversified farming program.

Young Shoals is married and has four children. Through his live-at-home program, the family has been able to "stay out of the grocery store," and the cash saved that way has been invested in farm inprovements. A new home has been built and power equipment purchased. He owns 150 acres of land and rents 40 acres of pasture cultivating all 100.

Samuel Jenkins, second Sargent Award winner is a member of a family of eleven, and hails from Loxley, Alabama where tht family carried on a truck farm and turpentine farm after the passing of the father. Following war service, the young veteran participated in the veterans in-service farming program and now has a tractor size farm with white and sweet potatoes, corn, soy beans and hogs as cash enterprises. His crops, farm equipment and other farm interests are valued at some $300,000 In addition to some 80 owned acres, a share in 600 acre farm, 200 acres in cultivation, 400 acres in woodland, Jenkins rents 300 acres. He has shares in livestock and poultry, and has completely modernized the farm home.

Fenly Smith Pettiford, of Spring Hope, N. C., of the Washington section was third place Sargent Award winner. The only boy in a family of 10, Pettiford has had the main responsibility for the family farm since his father's death in 1942. He has planned and carried out several major home and farm improvements and is in partnership with his mother.

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JUDGING CONTEST — Louisiana team, Arkansas team, Kentucky Team.

Ranking as high honors to other farmers were presentation of Star

STAR SUPERIOR FARMERS

Superior Farmer Degrees to sectional winners, Herman I. Robb, Oklahoma, George Lindsay; Virginia and Charlie Clark, Georgia.

Robb a 20-year-old youngster has been active on all levels of the NFA program and has been honored as such as delegate to the State NFA convention for 3 years. He was with judging team, quartet, local credit union, Sunday school secretary and has been office holder in local NFA chapter. A 1949 high school graduate, young Robb has a full farming program from which his in-school income was $1,979.96. He was sectional Star Superior Farmer and chosen as National Star Superior Farmer.

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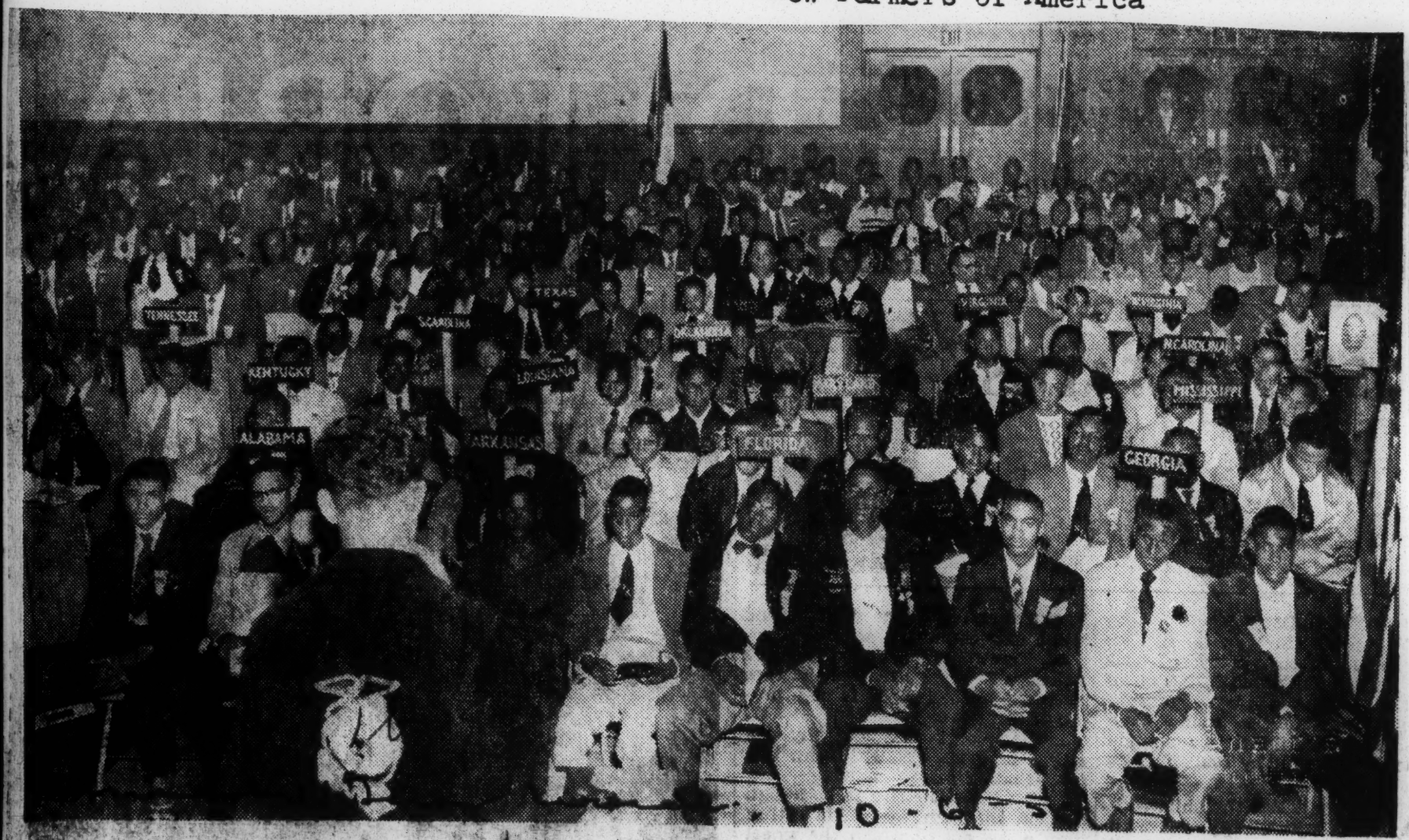
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T. G. Walters, state superior of vocational agriculture introduced the various donors who awarded the prizes. Representatives of contributing organizations to the Future Farmers of America Foundation were present for the presentations.

Music for the program was furnished by the Washington high school band under the direction of E. E. Starling and the National NFA chorus



DELEGATES AT THE NEA CONVENTION—Pictured in one of the halls of the Municipal Auditorium, scene of the sessions are some of the delegates to the NFA Convention. This sixteenth annual session has attracted boys and their advisors from seventeen southern states. The Convention also met in Atlanta last year. — (Adair Photo)

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GEORGIA 4-H CLUB BOYS AT RECENT JOHN HOPE ENCAMPMENT

LEADERSHIP TRAINING EMPHASIZED AT NFA MEET

MACON, Ga.—One hundred thirty-seven delegates, representing 65 local chapters and more than 3,000 members met July 24-29 at Camp John Hope in Annual Convention of the Georgia Association of New Farmers of America.

Listed among the main features of the convention was the emphasis given to leadership training.

Delegates began arriving and registering early Monday morning and were assigned to quarters and ready and eager to get into action shortly after dinner. After a meeting of the State executive committe and advisers who assisted with the leadership training school, the first meeting of the convention was held with the vice-president, Unice Lassiter, presiding. The delegates were seated and divided into four groups for leadership training. Eleven committees were appointed to function at the convention. The committees and the advisers assigned to work with them are as follows:

1. Program of Work was given by John W. Lawton. 2. Executive Committe consisted of R. L. Dunlap and S. P. Fugate. 3. Resolutions and Recommendations, W T. Thompson. 5. Georgia Day at the National Convention, T. S. Boles. 6. Budget W T. Thompson. 7. State Representation to National Convention, Solomon Baker. 8. State Prject, Paul Hughes.

Each morning session was opened with devotional services and inspiring messages on leadership by visiting ministers from Fort Valley and members of the staff of the Ft. Valley State College. Those particitpating in these services were Rev. J. H. Lissimore, pastor Greater St. Peters AME Church; Rev. J. A. Tackette, pastor Trinity Baptist church; C L. Ellison, director of Agriculture, Fort Valley State College; Rev. J. Henry Brown, rector, Fort Valley College Center; Miss Daisy Lewis, State NHA Supervisor; Miss Juanita Mitchell, State NHA president; Dr. W. W. E. Blanchett, dean, Fort Valley State College, and Alva Tabor, Head Itinerant Teacher Trainer for Negro Schools and State Adviser of the New Farmers of America.

The New Farmers spent the last two hours in the morning in leadership training school. This school was staffed by able advisers who dealt with problems of leadership on a chapter and state bases Advisers John Lawton and R. L. Sanford were in charge of seminars for the presidents; Roscoe Keaton and W. T. Thompson, for the secretaries; Solomon Baker and T. S. Boles, for chapter meetings; McKinley Wilson and Paul Hughes, for NFA contests; R. L. Dunlap and S. P. Fugate for State officers. The groups rotated daily, each having the opportunity to gain knowledge and skill in performing the duties of chapter officers. Interest and enthusiasm ran high in each of these four groups as members took advantage of this training to qualify themselves for local, federation and State officers.

TABOR KEYNOTER

The keynote address for the convention was given by Alva Tabor, Head Itinerant Teacher Trainer for Negro Schools. In his message to the New Farmers, he listed three goals to which the association should strive. They were as follows: 1. Expand chapter membership to the end that 100 percent of all boys studying vocational agriculture in local departments are NFA members; 2. To set up and carry out expanded supervised farming programs that will assure advancement in degree status and provide a saving for educational expenses, and 3. To acquire leadership and moral traits through community education, religious and civic organizations.

Meeting along with the State Association of the New Farmers of America were the Georgia members of the National NFA chorus. The Georgia group is the nucleus around which the National chorus will be formed. The chorus is composed of first and second place winning quartets from six federations of the State Association. The National Chorus is being trained by Adviser Iro. S. Glover who was appointed by the National Advisory Council of the New Farmers of America. Adviser Maulvin Engram is serving as coordinator for this group. The Georgia group is appearing this week as guest of the Future Farmers of America who are in their Annual State Convention at Camp Jackson.

The State Livestock Judging contest was also held as an extra feature of the State Convention. The judging team from Lumpkin High and Industrial out pointed the other nine first and second place federation winners by a wide margin. Second and third places went to Chattooga County Training School and Hahira High School, respectively. Highest individual score went to Martin Collins who secured 390 out of a possible 400. Chapter advisers of the teams winning the first, second and third places, respectively, were Maulvin Engram, C. R. Holloway, and Paul Hughes.

DEGREES AWARDED

The Modern Farmer degree, the highest degree given by the State Asscciation of the New Farmers, were conferred upon 20 improved farmers. To be eligible for this degree, a member must have satisfactorily completed at least two years of instruction in vocational agriculture, have in operation an outstanding program of supervised farming, demonstrate proficiency in parliamentary procedure, be familiar with the provisions of the State Association and National organization, be able to lead a grup discussion for 20 minutes, possess a satisfactory scholarship record and must have earned by his own effort from his supervised farming program and deposited in the bank or otherwise productively invested at least $100.00. Not more than 2 percent of a states' membership may be elected annually. Those receiving the degree are as follows:

Andrew J. Sermons, Jr., Hahira Jr. High School.

Frank Miley, Jr., Hahira Jr. High School.

Spencer Reeves, Carver High School, Milledgeville.

Eugene Sherman, Jr., Washington High School, Cairo.

Dallis Smith, Hubbard Training School.

Herman Blakely, Oak Hill Institute.

James Hagins, Willow Hill Junior High.

Willie R. Scarborough, Willow Hill Junior High.

Harry Miller, Hahira Jr. High.

Johnnie Speight, Carver High, Milledgeville.

Alfred Davis, Zebulon-Concord School.

James R. Williams, ZZebulon-Concord School.

J. R. Davis, Vienna H. and I. School

Lenoris Abram, New Union School.

Luther R. Holloway, Candler Co. Training School.

Blakely Davis, Abram and Holloway were awarded the regularion gold emblem charm, the medal subscribed to be worn by holders of the Modern Farmer degree, for having the most outstanding farming program in their federation.

Honorary Modern Farmer degrees were conferred upon four teachers of vocational agriculture and two members of the State supervisory staff who have ten or more years of service and who have done an outstanding job as teacher of vocational agriculture. Those receiving the degree were Thomas L. Boles, Aaron Industrial School, Millen; Robert Young, Haven Home, Savannah; Paul Hughes, Hahira; McKinley Wilson, executive secretary of the Georgia Association of the New Farmers of America, and Mr. R. L. Dunlap, Visiting Teacher for Institutional Co-Farm Training Program for veterans.

JOHNSON PRESIDENT

Fiery campaign speeches preceded the balloting for State officers. The fololwing officers were elected for the year 1950-51.

President, Richard Johnson, Jasper Co. Training School.

1st Vice President, James Hagins, Willow Hill Jr. High School.

2nd Vice President, Carol Lumpkin, Oak Hill Institute.

3rd Vice President, Solomon Sloan, Sasser Colored School.

Secretary, Frank Miley, Hahira Jr. High.

Treasurer, Herman Blakely, Oak Hill Institute.

Reporter, William Alexander, Royston Jr. High.

Watchman, John W. O'Neal, Barnesville High.

Adviser, Mr. Alva Tabor, Head Itinerant Teacher Trainer.

Delegates eletced to represent the Georgia Association at the National Convention in Atlanta in October are: James Hagins, Dallas Smith, William Brooks, Fred Daniel. The State President, Richard John- was named to represent Georgia on the National Trustee Board.

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NFA Names Oklahoman 'Most Successful Farmer'

600 Attend Annual National Meeting; Many Win Awards

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTA, Ga.—New Farmers of America concluded their 1950 session in Atlanta last week, pledging more emphasis on their live-at-home and farm ownership-improvement programs.

Calvin Imamis, of Mocksville, N. C., was elected president for the new year. Other new officers are: K. H. Malone of Texas, first vice president; Beverly Taylor, South Hill, Va., second vice president; Richard Jackson, Monticello, Ga., third vice president; John Rogers, Arcadia, La., secretary; William Flake, Bellegrade, Fla., treasurer, aand Raymond Harris, Charleston, W. Va., reporter.

OKLAHOMAN TOP FARMER

Luther Shoals of Idabel, Okla., won first place in the H. O. Sargeant Award, as the most successfull young Negro farmer in the nation. Shoals, 28 years of age, is married, has four children and operates a diversified farming program. His family has been able to live at home, and money saved has been invested in farm improvement. Shoals operates 150 acres of land which he owns, and rents forty acres for pasture purposes.

Samuel Jenkins, of Loxley, Ala., won the second place award, while Fenly Smith Pettiford, of Spring Hope, N. C., took third place prize. Shoals was given $250, while the other two winners received $125 each.

Superior Farmer degrees went to Herman I. Robb, of Oklahoma; George Lindsay, of Virginia, and Charlie Clark, of Georgia, in the sectional competition, while other superior farmer awards went to Linburg Walton, of Texas; William Draugham, of North Carolina; Freddie S. Cook, of Florida; Edward E. Mason of Louisiana and James Harriston of West Virginia. Robb received $268, while Lindsay and Clark were awarded $150 each.

OTHER WINNERS

NFA Quiz contest winners Charles Brunswick of Poliver, W. Va.; George Jefferson of Wharton, Tex., and Dallas Smith of Forsyth, Ga., were awarded $300. Other foundation award winners were:

Public Speaking: Paul Kennedy, Okmulgee, Okla.; Nathan Savage, Whitehaven, Tenn.; Spurgeon Fitts, Littleton, N. C.

Farm Mechanics: Torris Bradford, Belcher, La.; Lloyd Reese, Millen, Ga., and Wallace James, Ahoskie, N. C.

Farm and Home Improvements: Newton Cook Jr., Benton, La.; Fletcher L. Glover, Smithfield, Va.; Eugene Cummings, Fitzgerald, Ga.

Farm and Home Electrification: Willie D. Magee, Franklinton, La.; Eddie B. Wheary, Acree, Ga.; Marshall Burgess, Littleton, N. C.

Dairy Farmer: Clermont Sibley, Herman, La.; John R. Martin, Ruffin, N. C., and Roland L. Harris, Crawfordville, Ga.

Soil and Water Management: John Frazier, Gilsand, La.; Thomas Harris, Olkton, N. C., and Alfred Davis, Williamson, Ga.

Judging Contest: Louisiana team, Arkansas team and Kentucky team.

QUARTET WINNERS

NFA Quartet winners ranked as follows: Screven County Training School, Sylvania, Ga., first place (composed of Henry Heath, Henry Moore, Larry Lovett and B. A. Roberts); Louisiana Quartet (composed of Emile Dixon, Justus Mallard, Phillip Lewis and Maurice Beazley), second place; and North Carolina quartet (composed of David Oliver, Winslow Williamson, Alphonso Williamson and Graves Stewart), third place.

Raymond Burnson of Lumpkin, Ga., won the national talent contest playing the guitar and singing. Jack Hylick and Chester Henderson of Gainesville, Fla., took second place, and the Virginia Quartet of Belleville, Va., third place.

Adults awarded honorary superior farmer degrees for continued interest in youth farming included: Dr. J. N. Freeman of Missouri; F. M. Staley of South Carolina; James Camp of North Carolina; G. W. Conoly of Florida and G. E. Freeman of Tennessee.

WELCOMED BY MAYOR

More than 600 young farmers journeyed to Atlanta for Georgia Day observed on the second day of the convention. Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield gave delegates official welcome to the city. Among other things, he told the delegates that "there is no discrimination in the sun and rain: nature works for all alike."

Delegates went on numerous sight-seeing tours of the area, particularly the Negro business section.

Alva Tabor, Georgia itinerant teacher trainer, received praise for arranging for the annual NFA meeting in Atlanta. All indications lead to a 1951 meeting of the group in Atlanta.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

Among the hundreds of Georgia vocational agriculture agents attending the conference were:

John Lawton, David Spearman, Ulysses Bacon, Curtis Richardson, W. A. Sherard, Thomas L. Washington, Joseph H. Flagg, J. E. Briggs, James E. Luten, M. Engram, Claude Holloway, J. C. King, David Cornelius, R. L. Sanford, S. M. Logan, Christopher Trimm, Ira Hicks, John T. O'Neal, A. R. Ford, Charles E. Lee, A. L. Robinson, H. A. Williams, R. D. Adams, H. E. Hall, L. O. Edwards, Solomon Baker, Avan T. Adams, Ira S. Glover, T. R. Maxwell.

Alva Tabor, head inainerant teacher; A. G. Sadler, intinerant teacher trainer; S. P. Fugate, intinerant teacher trainer; Benjamin Anderson, resident teacher trainer, and Dr. C. V. Troup, president, Fort Valley State College; Miss Mary L. Tyson, secretary; McKinley Wilson, A. E. Whatley, R. L. Dunlap and J. C. Williams, trainers.

From Alabama, agents in attendance were: Clement A. Bronson, adviser; U. S. Williams, adviser; Hillyard J. Bean Jr., E. J. Rodgers, David E. Scott, R. L. J. Patterson, P. B. Reynolds, Sylvanious Nance, David Banks, E. L. Donald, C. D. Scott Jr., J. W. Chambers, Oliver R. Harris, A. J. Brown, L. W. Banner.

State advisers present included: O. J. Thomas, of Texas, W. L. Wynder, of Delaware; D. C. Jones, of Oklahoma; J. N. Freeman of Missouri; M. A. Fields, Virginia; W. A. Flowers, Tennessee; F. T. McQueen, and A. Floyd, of Alabama; S. B. Simmons of North Carolina; William A. Turner Jr. of Maryland; Dr. Claude C. Marion, Maryland; A. G. Gordon, assistant superintendent, of Mississippi; W. T. Johnson of West Virginia; P. J. Manley of Kentucky; L. R. Gaines of Arkansas, and F. M. Staley of South Carolina.

Other local advisers present were: L. B. Cash, Texas; J. R. Powell, Texas; John L. Freeman, C. L. Singletary and Milton G. Baker of Texas; A. W. Hampton, and Cecil G. Holt of Oklahoma; M. A. McCoy of Viriginia; Overton R. Johnson of Virginia; Harry M. Johnson of Tennessee; B. T. Whittington, W. O. Jones and A. B. Copeland, Clement A. Bronson and U. S. Williams of Alabama.

R. E. Naugher and U. N. Elam, program planning specialists for the Southern Region, played a large role in the convention.

Farm News

New Homemakers Of America Chapter Set Up At Geeter



New Home Makers of America has an addition to its national ranks. Geeter High school, local secondary school began a new chapter recently, with eighteen charter members and 52 active members.

Pictured are members of the Geeter chapter of NHA. Front row from left to right are: Marine Hallowell, Gazella Waller, Imogene Cohran, Imogene Graham, Dorothy Shaw, Mrs. Mildred G. Davis, Mrs. Carolyn Chaney, the latter two are advisors for the group; Alice Nicholson, Vermita Burrus, Ethlyn Lanier, Denerne Johnson.

Second row left to right are: Ernestine Brownlee, Katie Hunt, Ernestine Malone, Lucy Moore, Queen Hester Dillard, Mary B. Wooten, Margaret Bailey, Vether Guy, Rose Marie Baker, Rue Pearl Boddie, Leng M. Nelson, Barbara Ford, Evelyn Townsend, Anna P. Brownlee, Dorothy Burell, Josephine Hayes, Marjorie Dotson, Pearlie M. Campbell, and Vandora Bush.

Third row left to right are: Thelma Pickens, Annie R. Chamberlain, Christine Dotson, Thelma Hurd, JoElla Saulsberry, Lavorne Reed, Fannie Cole, Thomasina Jackson, Mary A. Robinson, Johanna Reed, Marguerite Houston, and Mary Golden.

N.C. Couple Turns Rundown Farm Into $6,000-A-Year Agri. Business

WASHINGTON — Mr. and Mrs. George Cash of Rockingham, N. C., have converted a rundown farm they bought 10 years ago into a $6,000-a-year production unit, according to a report received this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the North Carolina Extension service.

Following the advice of his county agent, William F. Wright, Mr. Cash carried out sound soil and water conservation practices. He halted erosion on his farm by building terraces where needed and by planting cover crops. Also, he enriched his land with soil-building crops, balanced farming methods, and commercial fertilizer.

Last year, Mr. and Mrs. Cash grossed $3,800 from 19 bales of cotton produced on 17 acres; $750 from 1.6 acres of tabacco; $600 from an acre of sweet potatoes; $220 from hogs; $360 from milk; $218 from eggs, and $200 from timber. Mrs. Cash handled the chickens and the milk cows and helped with some of the other chores.

State Extension Agent R. E. Jones says that Mr. and Mrs. Cash grow just about all their food. They have a one-acre garden and a small orchard.

Name N. C. Boy, 15, Cotton King; Grows 857 Lbs. Per Acre

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—Floyd Cameron, 15-year-old farm youth living at Bunnlevel, N. C., was named cotton-producing champion of the southeastern district of the state at the annual district meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers association here last week.

To get this honor, Floyd produced a yield of 857 pounds of cotton to each of five acres of land in the worst cotton weather which Harnett county experienced in the past 50 years.

One of 12 children of Mr. and Mrs. Will Cameron, Floyd has been a 4-H Club farm student for five years and is a member of the Future Farmers of America. He received as first prize a check for $360 from Davis S. Weaver, assistant director of extension at State college.

Besides doing all the work on the five acres of cotton, he grew corn, sweet potatoes and sundry crops, helped his father and five brothers with the planting and worked and harvested other crops.

Grew More Than 6 Bales On Less Than Four Acres

RALEIGH, N. C.—A farmer who produced more than six bales of cotton on 3.7 acres has won the title of "most successful" cotton grower in Bertie County for 1950, says M. W. Coleman, county agent in Bertie for the State College Extension Service.

Despite excessive rain and severe boll weevil infestation, Charlie Hardy of Roxobel harvested 2,958 pounds of lint from his acreage. In addition, he still has 300 pounds of seed cotton on hand.

The cotton was ginned at Rich Square and Hardy has sales slips showings that the six bales weighed 508, 505, 502, 500, 480 and 463 pounds. The acreage figure for the land is the official PMA measurement.

Hardy used the Coker 100 variety and planted it between April 18 and April 25. He used 600 pounds of 5-10-5 fertilizer at planting time and later side-dressed with 110 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda.

The cotton was dusted seven times the first application having been made around June 15. For each application he used between fifteen and twenty pounds of dust per acre and did his dusting with a six-row tractor-drawn dusting machine. Although the dusting material cost him $120, Hardy says he wishes he had dusted the crop at least once more.

Jones, manager of Carolina Packers, Inc., and R. T. Edmondson, manager of Johnston County Frozen Food Locker, Inc. Auctioneer was Homer Harden of Smithfield

First Ham Show In No. Carolina

RALEIGH, N. C. — (ANP) — What is believed to be the first ham show and sale ever staged by Negro farmers in North Carolina was held at the F. C. X. in Smithfield, last week at which time 30 prize hams weighing 602½ pounds were sold at auction for $609.31, averaging $1.01 per pound.

The hams, all of which previously had won blue ribbons in community shows, averaged slightly more than 20 pounds. Bids ranged from 60 cents to $4.50 per pound.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepperd Sanders Route 1, Clayton, received a handsome trophy for exhibiting the champion ham which weighed 18.2 pounds and brought $82.13.

Of the 46 hams exhibited, 33 were placed in the blue ribbon class. The county show was preceded by six community shows in which 70 hams out of 154 were placed in the blue ribbon group.

L. R. Johnson, Negro farm agent in Johnston County for the State College Extension service, was in charge of the event and presided at the program. He was assisted by Mrs. Lucy O. Toole, Negro home agent. During the morning, Ned Tyler and A. V. Allen of the State college animal husbandry department gave a demonstration on cutting and curing pork. County agent John E. Piland presented the trophy to Mrs. Sanders and commended the group for the progress made in handling pork.

Judges for the show were J. A.

No Erosion Here



Rain Doesn't Hurt—Rev. E. H. Martin of Wadesboro, N. C., looks his field after a heavy rain and notes that the contour strip-crops on the slopes are halting erosion. He has increased his corn yield and shown extra profits by raising hogs.



REV. E. H. MARTIN
. . . profits increase

Minister-Farmer Improves Soil, Doubles Profit

WADESBORO, N. C. — "My soil isn't washing away now and my hogs don't go foraging on my neighbor's farm," says the Rev. E. H. Martin, a farmer who Soil Conservation Service technicians helped to halt erosion on his land.

The Rev. Mr. Martin lives next door to a farmer who has been practicing good soil-building practices for a number of years. A wire fence runs along the property line, separating the two farms.

* * *

QUITE OFTEN WHEN the minister used to go down in his pasture of broomsedge and bushes to drive up his livestock, he would discover that they had completely deserted his pasture and had gone through the wire fence over into his neighbor's pasture, where there was good grazing. Mr. Martin said he knew if he was to remain friendly with his neighbor, something would have to be done.

Not only was his livestock leaving home, his soil was also leaving. It was being washed down to a nearby stream which in turn carried it into Brown Creek. He finally realized that neither he nor his livestock could exist under those conditions.

* * *

HE THEN MADE an application for help to the Anson Work Unit of the Brown Creek Soil Conservation District. SCS technicians helped him work out a complete soil and water conservation plan for his farm which aimed at using every acre of farm land for what it was best suited.

J. M. Jones, soil conservationist, assigned to the district, gave technical help. The minister now has practically all of these things done, and says that in another year they will all be complete. He can now smile, and says that his livestock is not leaving his pasture anymore, and his soil is not being washed into the creek.

* * *

HE ALSO SAYS that his crop yields have more than doubled. The corn yield having increased from twenty-five to sixty-five bushels an acre. He states that his feed bill has been reduced nearly 75 per cent. Although he grows very little cotton, he has noted that his cotton yield has increased 25 per cent.

lb 1950

Mr. Frank E. Pinder- Agricultural Production Specialist

Ag Specialist Gets Citation

WASHINGTON—The Department of State has presented Frank E. Pinder, head agricultural production specialist of the United States Economic Mission in Liberia, with the Meritorious Service award.

Pinder, who is in Liberia, could not be present last Saturday for the formal presentation by Secretary of State Dean Acheson. The official presentation will be made when he returns on leave next May.

Frank E. Pinder, a native of Key West, Fla., is a graduate of Florida A. and M. college.

FARM NEWS

Dr. J. W. Mitchell Reports On Extension Activities

Smith-Lever Act Has Improved Level Of Living For All Southern Farmers

By DR. JOHN W. MITCHELL
Field Agent, Extension Service,
U. S. Department of Agriculture

HAMPTON, Va. — Many milestones have been passed in farm and home practices since the inauguration of the Smith-Lever Act. The 35th anniversary of the Act looks out upon a different situation in many respects.

The farms look different, the farmer looks different, his home looks different, the farmer eats differently. The farmer and his family have a different outlook on life, while these statements apply to general farm conditions of the South, it is especially true with the colored farmer.

My 33 years as an extension worker, county, district, state and field agent during this time, has given me first-hand experience and observation of the over-all picture as it affects the people in the rural areas. The standard of living among colored farmers has improved greatly. The morale has improved even more than the living standards. The colored farmer has began feeling he is somebody.

* * *

Family Organization

SO MANY TIMES in reporting on Extension Service accomplishments the entire emphasis goes to crops and livestock. It is worthy of notice that this emphasis is being shifted from crops and livestocks to the farm family first.

The general welfare of the family is receiving more and more attention. Too long the family was regarded as a work unit that is, plow boys, hoe hands and cotton pickers. Little thought was given to health, nutrition, recreation and education. Going to church on preaching" Sunday, which often was one Sunday in the month, comprised about all the outing the entire farm family enjoyed.

The farm and home agents have played a definite part in bringing about a new awakening in the life of rural people. The family organization has greatly improved.

Housing

RURAL HOUSING IS constantly being modernized. The countryside is being completely change. No longer can one travel along and successfully designate where Negroes live from where other farmers live. Houses of modern design and construction are being built, modern furniture and equipment installed; electric lights, running water and bathrooms are on a rapid increase in the rural areas. Rural life is becoming more like urban life all the time.

* * *

Hybrid Corn

IN FURTHER POINTING out the effectiveness of extension practices, the growing of hybrid corn is widespread through the South. In several of the states this movement has been stressed to the fullest. As a result, the hybrid corn program is now a state program with governors and lawmakers backing it. Colored farmers are showing an enthusiastic interest in growing hybrid corn for increased yields per acre. Each year the list of 100-bushel per acre membership grows longer. The growing of hybrid corn has already raised the average state yield of corn over former years.

* * *

Livestock And Pasture

IT IS ALMOST unbelievable how rapidly the Negro farmers have become livestock conscious and pasture wise. The cotton farmer of the South is changing over to a farmer growing some cotton as a part of his farm program.

He prepares and sows several acres of his farm for pasture, not letting native grass and weeds grow but instead he follows scientific instructions to have a worthwhile pasture. Crimson clover, ladino clover, orchard grass and fescue are being seeded to a larger acreage each year.

On these pastures beef cattle and hogs are being grazed. Reports from all sections give glowing accounts of success with pastures and livestock ventures by colored farmers.

* * *

4-H Club Work

IF I WERE ASKED to what one phase of work more credit is due for Extension Service having made the greatest gains in recent years I would say it is in 4-H Club work.

The enthusiasm in the 4 - H Club movement is gaining momentum every year. Our 4-H enrollment will move from a third of a million to a half million rapidly. It is only a matter of more 4-H Club leadership in the states and continued encouragement from the federal office.

The entire country is recognizing that the 4-H Club organization is indeed promising and can contribute much to solving our economic and social problems, both local and national. The three Regional 4-H Camps that have been so successfully conducted for colored members would be worth all they have cost the 17 participating states and the federal government if for no other reason than the attention of the general public being brought to the potential wealth of human resources in the states represented.

* * *

Press And Radio

NO LONGER IS IT news for a successful colored farmer's story to be published in a daily or weekly paper but instead it is looked for as a part of the news.

In many of the local communities farm stores appear as regular features. Two of our largest colored papers are devoting a page to pictures and stories on Negro farm and home activities. Also regular radio programs are dedicated to activities as carried on by our farm and home agents.

The farm people and those who work with farm people enjoy much higher respect than they once did. The type of information the public now gets through the press, radio and public utterance has had a favorable reaction.

14-Year-Old Alamo Champion Hog Raiser



Champion Hog in Negro Division of the 14th annual Mid-South Junior Livestock Show and Sale was raised by 14-year-old Lillian Winston of ~~Alamo, Tenn.~~, and purchased for Radio Station WDIA by Bert Ferguson, general manager.

Couple Won Over 61,302 Contestants From Four States

Memphis, Tennessee—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cooper of Hayti, Missouri, were named grant sweepstakes champions in the 1949 Commercial Appeal's Live-at-Home Contest, last week. To win this honor they defeated 61,302 Negro contestants entered from Ark., Miss., Mo., and Tenn.

For making the most outstanding record in living at home, soil conservation, crop diversification and home improvement they received $250 from the Memphis Chamber of Commerce and a handsome meat and vegetable cooker from the Commercial Appeal, also a Certificate of Honor testifying to their ability and industry as farmers.

Presentation was made at the 12th Annual Live-at-Home Rally at Booker T. Washington High School before some 850 county farmers, their families, representatives of the press, business and agricultural leaders. Martin Cook, director of the Chamber of Commerce Agriculture department made the award.

Principal speaker was Dr. Austin W. Curtis, Jr., founder and president of Curtis Laboratories in Detroit, formerly assistant to the late Dr. George Washington Carver, famous Tuskegee scientist.

A former sharecropper, WPA day laborer, and tenant farmer, Roy Cooper and his wife, Louise, parents of 10 children, today own a debt-free 103-acre farm purchased through the Farmers Home Administration in 1939. By dint of hard work, intelligent planning and wise use of money and land, they have paid for their homestead 30 years ahead of schedule. The Coopers tried for sweepstake honors two years in succession. In 1947 they were Missouri state landowner champions. They were nosed out for the grand champion prize then and again last year. But Roy and Louise Cooper are firm believers in the old axiom, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." They did and this year their persistence paid off in the jackpot.

This is the first time a Missouri farm family had won sweepstakes honors. Ark.. has won four times, Tennessee, five and Mississippi twice.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper's inventory revealed six cash income sources this year. They sold $3558 worth of cotton, $685 worth of hogs, $436 worth of soybeans, $242 worth of turkeys, $150 worth of milk and $38 worth of eggs. In addition, this large family lived so well at home that they spent only $156 for food, during the year, that could not be grown on the farm. The farm also produced $1895 worth of food for family use and they now have on hand a food inventory valued at $2319. They showed a net gain of $380 in feed and seed for the year from $685 on Jan. 1 to $1065 on Dec. 1.

Crop grown this year included 33 acres in cotton, 15 in corn, 17 in beans, eight in alfalfa, eight in pasture and three acres in oats. The Cooper seeded vetch on 22 acres.

Discussing life on the farm, Roy Cooper said: "I was born on a farm 49 years ago and have lived on a farm ever since. I worked with my parents until marriage in 1926. We then rented a 40-acre place. But the depression in the '30's started me sharecropping again. I sharecropped until 1939.

"About this time my family started growing so rapidly I was forced to get a WPA job. But this wasn't enough. I was fortunate to get a loan through Farmers Home Administration, only at that time it was called Farm Security. I paid out 30 years ahead of schedule."

In commenting on what the Live-at Home competition and the Farmers Home Administration program have ment to the Cooper family, Roy said: "It has meant a higher standard of living for all of us. It has also brought about better farming practices and caused us to take a deeper interest in our home."

Continuing, he said: "My wife has canned and perserved most of the food supply the family uses. She has made and repaired clothing for the children and improved our home in many ways. I have rotated my crops according to plans worked out with our County Agent, the Farmers Home Supervisor and Soil Conservation experts.

"I plowed under 21 acres of vetch this year, 10 acres of other green manure crops, spread 22 tons of barnyard manure, cleared a mile of ditches, limed and seeded an eight-acre fescue and ladino pasture and purchased a new tractor and equipment.

"We built a tool shop and shed and kept the family well and the children in school all year. Three of the boys are in college and the other children are in grade and high school."

Roy and Louise Cooper take an

active part in all community affairs. They attend church regularly and Mr. Cooper is a member of Farm Bureau and Mrs. Cooper belongs to the Homemakers Club and is also a 4-H Club leader. The children belong to the 4-H Club, two of the boys are members of the New Farmers of America and two others are members of the Boy Scouts.

Cash prizes totaling $950 were presented to the following State winners by Walter Durham, director Commercial Appeal's Plant-to-Prosper bureau:

ARKANSAS, **Landowner Division:** Cottrell Blair, Route 2, Box 177, Altheimer, $50; Clarence Ashford, Wynne, $25; Silas Dolphin, Route 1, Box 226, Helena, $15; Eddie Wood, Route 1, Box 346, North Little Rock, $10; **Tenant Division:** Alson Blackburn, Route 2, Blytheville, $50; Dozzell Richmond, Route 2, Box 177 El Dorado, $25; Lot Spight, Route 3, Forrest City, $15; W. D. Jacobs, Kingsland, $10; **Home Improvement Division:** Gilbert Duncan, Route 3, Tyronza, $25.

TENNESSEE: **Landowner Division:** Walter H. Gregory, Route 2, Bells, $50; A. G. Greer, McLemoresville, $25; Leland Parker, Route 2, Springville, $15; Robert Porter, Lucy, $10; **Tenant Division:** Felix Chapman, Route 2, Jackson, $50; Hubie Shaw, Route 1, Whiteville, $25; Sidney R. Bond, Route 5, Brownsville, $15; John Townsend, Ellendale, $10; **Home Improvement Division:** Ella P. Davis, Route 1, Toone, $25.

MISSOURI, **Landowner Division:** David Burnett, Wyatt, $50; John Alexander, Pascola, $25; Clarence Richards, Route 1, Matthews, $15; Thomas Wright, Route 1, Matthews, $10; **Tenant Division:** John Tate, Wyatt, $50; Money Wilson, Pascola, $25; Will Winters, Wyatt, $15; Exra Cain, Morley, $10; **Home Improvement Division:** Frank Ward, East Paririe, $25.

MISSISSIPPI, **Landowner Division:** David Spights, Route 3, New Albany $50; Emmett Ford, Mound Bayou; $25; Mose Mason, Box 350, Greenville, $15; Ora Branson, Route 1, Sharon, $10; **Tenant Division:** Perry Joe Williams, $50; Autrey Jones, Route 3, Holly Springs, $25; Mose Morton, Route 1, Drew, $15; Angus Hurt, Route 1, Love, $10; **Home Improvement Division:** Mose Morton.

Corn Grows High at Tennessee A & I



Left to right: William Coles, Rochester, N. Y., graduate student at Tennessee State; Dr. M. F. Spaulding, professor of agronomy, Tennessee State; Lawrence Newborn, Whiteville, Tenn., agronomy student; George O. Thompson, Nashville, graduate student; Denver Parsons, Parsons, Tenn., graduate student, and Lloyd DeBerry, Denmark, Tenn., graduate student.

Davis' Farm Program Shows Rapid Growth At Tennessee State

(Special to The Courier)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The program of growth and expansion, established at Tennessee A. & I. College by President W. S. Davis, is fast taking on shape.

Dr. Davis' number one goal is the development of a full-fledged university for Tennessee State, but his pride and joy is the college's agricultural department.

This department, boasting some of the better brains in this country as staff members, is making progress along technical and scientific lines. The college farm claims a total of 305 acres.

Ten acres of this land have been set aside for experimental and research problems. This project, under the supervision of the nationally known agronomist, Dr. M. F. Spaulding, provides one of the show places in Nashville and surrounding districts.

The work being done this year on the experimental plot deals with variety and fertilizer tests on corn, variety tests on cotton, sorghum and soybeans; the effect of the minor elements on both the growth and food value of these crops and the effects of varying quantities of Boron on sweet potatoes.

Graduate students and agronomy majors receive direct on-the-job instructions.

Texas

How Texan Built $20,000 Dairy Farm

FARMS and FARMERS



FOR THEIR BREEDING WORK, the Rigsbys try to obtain the best bulls. Here the two Rigsby brothers are shown discussing the merits of their two purebred Jersey bulls with State Extension Leader W. C. David. The bulls are valued a $10,000. Left to right are James, Mr. David and Hulen T. Rigsby, Jr. The brothers are in partnership with their father.—USDA Photo.



THE RIGSBYS BELIEVE in keeping their dairy farm equipment in good repair. They are shown preparing to grease a lime spreader and other implements. Left to right are James Rigsby, County Agent Preston Pools, and Hulen T. Rigsby, Jr. The Rigsby brothers and their father operate a $20,000-a-year dairy and cattle breeding enterprise.—USDA Photo.

Son's Fractured Skull Supplies Inspiration

GALVESTON, Texas— Because one of his sons suffered a fractured skull in a baseball game nine years ago, Hulen T. Rigsby is today operating a $20,000-a-year dairy farm and cattle breeding enterprise near here.

For years, Rigsby, once a tile floor layer of Galveston, Texas, spent his spare time reading dairy magazines and wishing for a herd. Then one day in 1941, he was called to the hospital. One of his two boys, Hulen, Jr., was there with a fractured skull. He had been struck by a slung bat during a baseball game.

When the boy was home from the hospital, the doctor advised that he be given all the milk he could drink every day. Mr. and Mrs. Rigsby decided that the only way for them to ensure an adequate milk supply for their son was to buy a cow.

They scraped together their savings and bought a Jersey. The first year, the cow not only gave enough milk for their injured son and the rest of the family, but produced $435 worth more which was sold to neighbors.

That settled it. Rigsby was going to be a dairyman. He took a job at a dairy to learn more about it. He kept his cow and gradually increased his herd to nine. In 1944, the Rigsbys sold their home in Galveston and bought 40 acres of swampy salt grassland a few miles away in the Dickinson community.

They also sold their nine grade Jerseys and bought one purebred for $350.

"I didn't want just a herd," says Rigsby, "I wanted a purebred Jersey herd like those I had read about in the dairy magazines."

The next year, the draft numbers of his two sons came up. Hulen Jr., a college student at Prairie View, went into the Navy, and James into the Army. In 1946, Hulen came home, obtained a GI loan and bought a third interest in his father's dairy and cattle breeding farm. During James' three-year service period, he sent money home all along to pay for his one-third interest in the enterprise.

Today, the parners own 32 head of purebred Jersey cows and two purebred Jersey bulls valued at $10,000. One of the bulls came from Canada, and the other from the Isle of Jersey. Rigsby makes a trip to Brampton, Ontario, every year to get a carload of Jerseys. Most of these he sells, the rest he keeps to continue building up the family herd.

Last year, their herd produced an average of 70 gallons of milk a day which brought them a milk check of close to $1,000 a month. But milk is just a sideline. Producing purebred Jersey calves is really their business. During the same period, they sold 16 of their own calves for $4,800 and gave two young bulls to 4-H'ers.

"We'd like to see more purebred dairy cattle on the farms of our folks in this region," Rigsby says hopefully. He and his sons look to the day when they will triple their calf production.

The father and sons team has divided up the chores. Rigsby devotes most of his time to breeding and selling calves, Hulen Jr., does the milking and raises the calves, while James markets the milk in Texas City and handles the pasture program.

They have entries in most of the State livestock shows and they win prizes, too. In recognition of Rigsby's work as breeder, he has been given a life membership in the American Jersey Cattle club.



THE RIGSBYS OF DICKINSON, TEXAS, gross about $1,000 a month from the sale of milk and another thousand from breeding and selling purebred Jerseys. Hulen T. Rigsby, Jr., center, shows the family dairy's milk cooling unit to State Extension Leader W. C. David, left, and District Agent H. S. Estelle. Young Rigsby is in partnership with his father and brother. Note the milking machines in the foreground.—USDA photo.

Poultry, Swine Programs Help Negroes Defeat HCL

Dallas County Negroes followed the Extension Service's poultry and swine programs in 1949 to beat down the high cost of living.

"I think we got our best results in broiler production, with pork second," C. A. Walton, Negro county agent, said Saturday.

He cited home and clothing improvement, food preservation and family life education and other phases of the extension program in which rural and urban families made progress last year.

"The poultry program has meant thousands of dollars to our people," he continued. "Thirteen farm families added $1,700 to their income by raising turkeys. They produced 364 birds with a total weight of 5,625 pounds."

Five broiler producers alone realized around $50,000 during the year. Marshall Gent of Route 9 has built his 3-year-old broiler business into an annual gross of $30,000.

Earnest Davis, city producer, and Jonas Wells and William Sowell of Route 7 fed out 17,000 broilers for $16,000.

"And Mrs. Jonas Wells sold 480 English White Leghorn pullets last spring.. Select birds brought $1.25 each at the age of seven weeks," Walton said.

White Leghorns and Rhode Island Red layers earned $3,000 for Mrs. Ethel Bledsoe of Route 7, Will Shepherd of Mesquite and Mrs. Charles Rogers of Grand Prairie.

In the swine program, Negroes owning purebred boars reported a service income of $1,820. Five farmers fed out 1,050 hogs on city garbare for gross sales of $61,800.

"Seven farmers sold fifty-eight weaning-age pigs for $730," Walton added.

He credited county urbanization as the cause for increased interest in poultry and swine.

"Farm units are decreasing in size because of the increasing values of land. More farmers are interested in cash crops and specialized types of farming," he explained.

Mrs. Ethel B. Haynes, Dallas County Negro home demonstration agent, reported on 1949 progress in the home-making phases of the extension program.

"Last year the 475 women in our fourteen clubs improved 161 bedrooms with the addition of 1,887 cotton sheets, pillow cases and towels. We had twenty-three demonstrators for this project," she said.

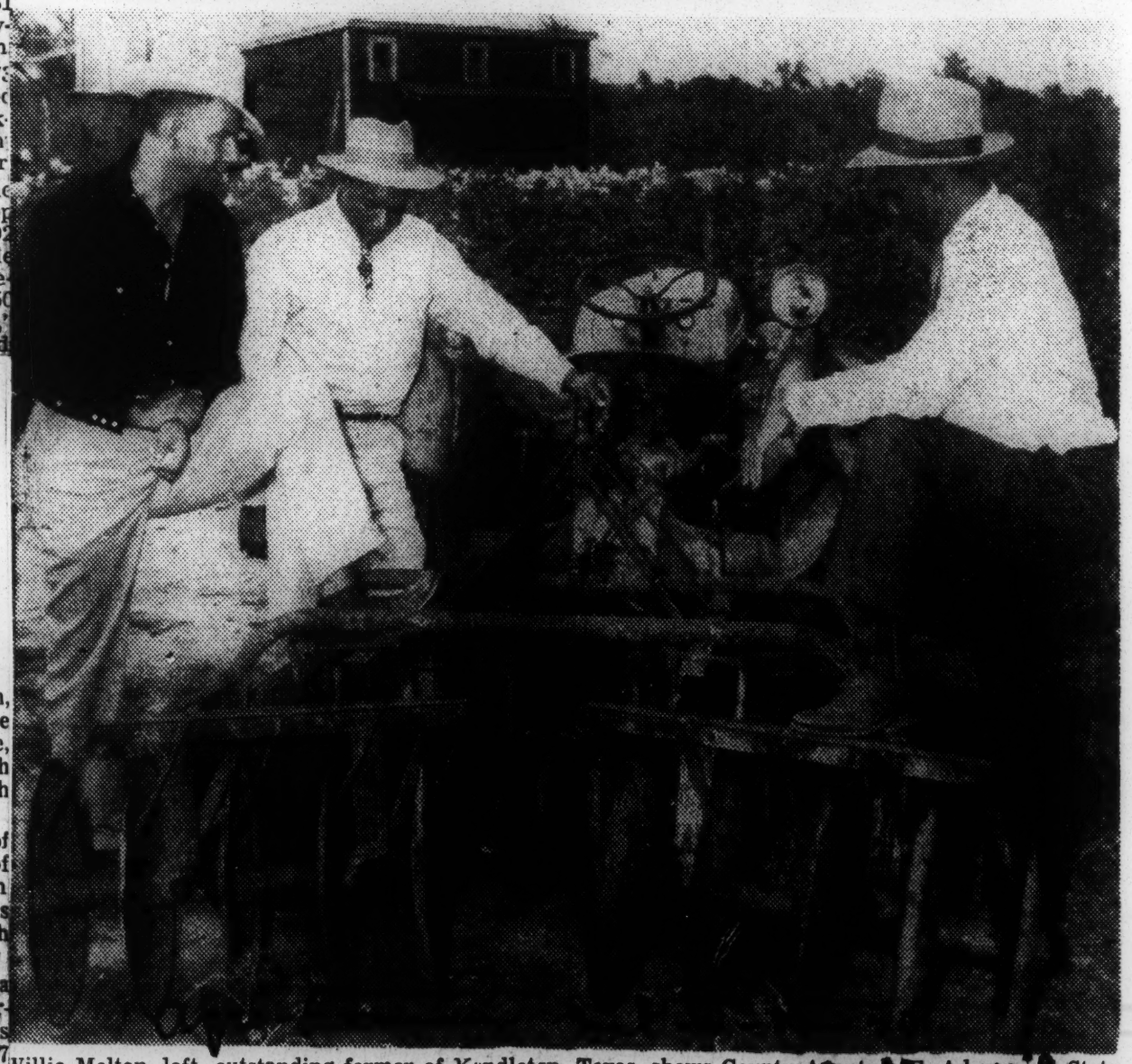
In addition, 167 families took up improved clothing projects and 161 families co-operated with the service's family life education program.

Thirty-eight farmers cured 1,673 pounds of pork. Forty-six stored beef, pork and fryers in food lockers, and six rural families bought deep freeze boxes during the year.

"Through this office sixty-one city families prepared for deep freezing in the home 316 fryers, 92 hens, 310 pounds of country-style pork sausage, 68 pounds of homemade chili, 16 turkeys and 150 pounds of fish and wild game," Mrs. Haynes and Walton reported.

Too Broke for College, Now Makes 40 G's Yearly

Farmer Gets $40,000 Income Out of 620 Acres



Willie Melton, left, outstanding farmer of Kendleton, Texas, shows County Agent A. E. Adams, center, State Extension Leader W. C. David of Texas one of his three tractors. A disk harrow is attached to the tractor. Mr. Melton operates 620 acres, producing cotton, watermelons, grain, livestock, and poultry. Note poultry house and flock of White Rocks in background.

Farmer, 50, Rotate Crops

Operates 620 Acres; Wife, Children Help

WASHINGTON

Willie Melton, 50, of Kendleton, Tex., who, when 18, wept because he had no money to go to college, is now a successful farmer with an annual gross income which sometimes exceeds $40,000.

Father of seven children, two of them in college, Melton is one of the biggest farm operators in Texas. He owns 400 acres and rents 220 more, which he farms with three tractors.

He raises 100 bales of cotton a year; 50 to 100 carloads of watermelons; 60 acres of corn for his 400 turkeys; 1200 chickens; and 47 head of beef cattle.

Success Story

He owns an interest in the $50,000 gin in town and in the emporium which sells everything from groceries and gingham to kitchen stoves and farm equipment.

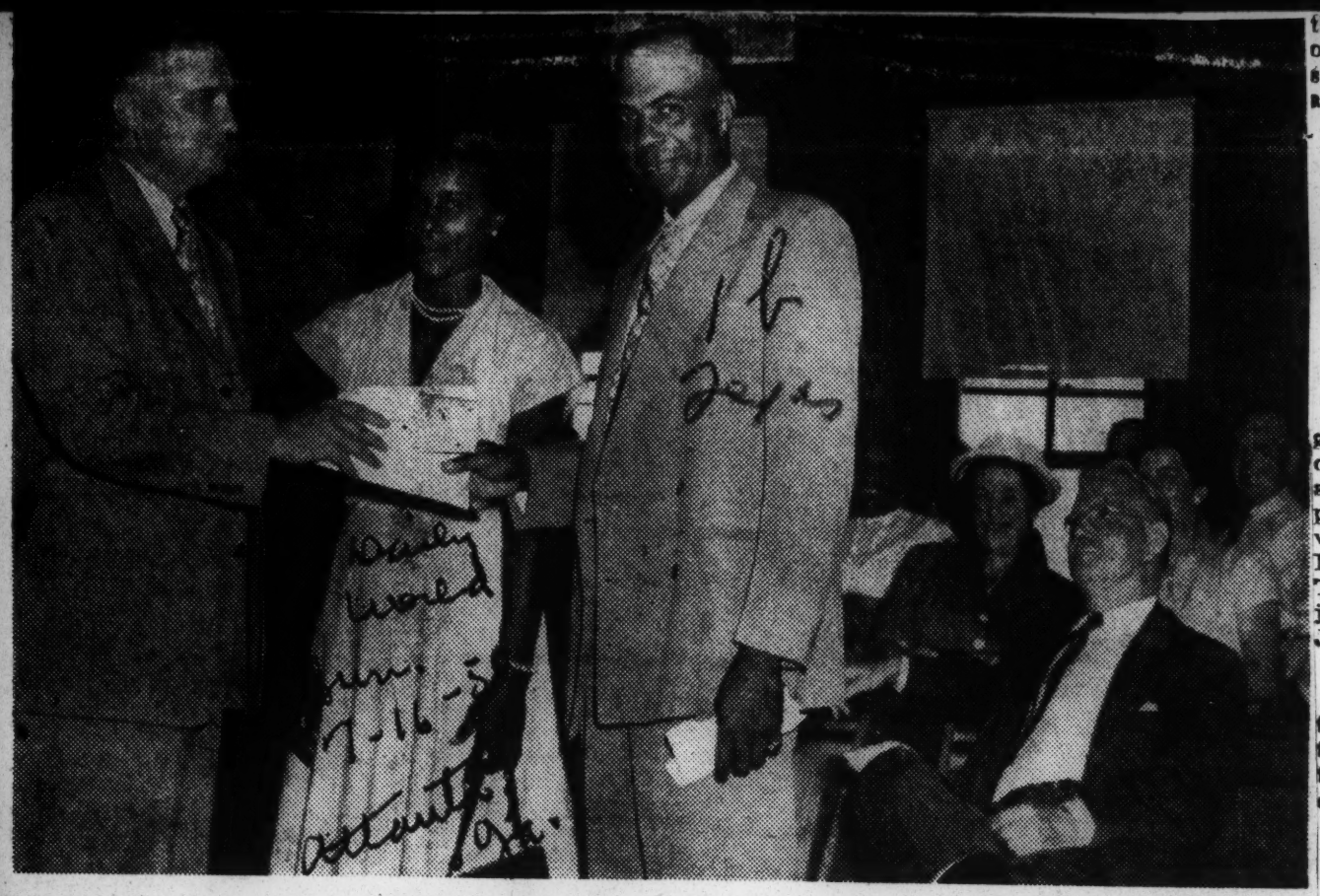
Mr. Melton started farming on his own in 1927 when the 100-acre farm left the family by his father was divided among his sister, four brothers and himself. To his 16 acres, he added 75 more purchased through the Federal Land Bank.

When the depression hit him, "I had to mortgage my mules in 1932," Melton said, adding: "I had trouble trying to get my land to produce good yields. I was doing good when I got a half a bale of cotton to the acre."

Praises Three Agencies

He credited much of his success to A. E. Adams, county agent, who showed him how to rotate crops, plant winter legumes, use commercial fertilizer and drain the land properly, and to assistance by the Soil Conservation Service and U.S. Production and Marketing Administration.

Mrs. Melton assists by handling the chickens in addition to looking after the family welfare in their modern six-room home.



PRESENTS $11,900 CHECK TO BUILD NEW FARM HOME—State Director L. J. Cappleman of the Farmers Home Administration, Dallas, is shown presenting a check for $11,900 to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer O. Porter, outstanding farm family of the Pelham community, Navarro County, at loan closing ceremonies held last Wednesday at Wesley Chapel Methodist Church as hundreds of business, professional and agricultural leaders of both races looked on. This farm housing loan which runs for 20 years will be used to build a new home for the Porters on their 1,400 acre farm. It will have three bedrooms, bath, living room, kithcen, dining room, breezeway with garage attached, rural electricity, running water, telephone, and grounds will be landscaped. Mr. Porter is one of the largest cotton and cattle raisers in Central Texas. Shown seated at the right is E. B. Whitaker, National Field Representative, Washington, D. C., who brought greetings from Administraotr Dillard B. Lasseter.

Started Out With 40 Dollars

101 Acre Farm Grossed Near $9,000 Last Year

WASHINGTON — "It took 15 years for Raymond Culton and his family of Normangee, Tex., to save up enough to make the down-payment on a farm of their own," says State Leader W. C. David of the Texas Extension Service.

Today, they own 101 acres on which they have doubled their cotton yield and quadrupled their per acre corn output. Last year their gross income was close to $9,000, declares Mr. David in a report to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Cultons had only $40 between them when they were married in 1930. They started out as sharecroppers on a farm about 15 miles from the one they now own. At the end of the first year, they put away $20 after buying a mule and a few tools in order to move up to tenant status.

* * *

IN 1932, THEY barely broke even on their cotton, but from eggs and a few vegetables, they had a net of $11 to save toward that farm of their own. Through 13 more years, they scrimped and saved. By 1946, they had $2,300.

On a hill overlooking Normangee was a run-down farm for sale for $4,500. They drew $2,000 out of the bank and made the down-payment. Two years later, they paid out and made some repairs on their home.

"This farm was really in bad shape when we moved here," says Mr. Culton. "We planted 25 acres of cotton the first year and harvested only 12½ bales. And we got only 16 bushels of corn to the acre," he adds.

* * *

IN 1949, MR. and Mrs. Culton and their seven children gathered 42 bales of cotton off 40 acres. They picked every boll of it themselves at the rate of over a bale a day.

"We increased our yield by seeding our cropland to vetch and Austrian winter peas, and then plowing these leguemes under before planting cotton and corn," Mr. Culton points out. The first year my agent, Mr. Jack Gooden, got me to follow this practice, our yield shot up a fourth."

Mr. Gooden also encouraged the Cultons to build terraces in the hilly areas, and to contour-cultivate and strip-crop the slopes to help halt erosion. Since 1946 their cotton yield has doubled, and their corn production has increased from 16 to 65 bushels per acre.

* * *

IN ADDITION TO cotton and corn which they market through their hogs, the Cultons raise five other cash crops—cattle, peanuts, sweet potatoes, sugarcane syrup, and truck.

They already have 14 head of beef cattle, including a purebred Hereford bull, and they plan to continue expanding their cattle herd just as rapidly as they can develop improved pastures. In order to provide adequate watering facilities for their cattle, they had a pond dug last year. "It'll be good for fishing, too." says Mrs. Culton.

The boys like hog raising and the girls look after the chickens. Three of the boys and two of the girls are 4-H club age and are carrying projects. The oldest son, Billy, was selected as a delegate to the Regional 4-H camp at Nashville, Tenn., on the basis of his pig project. He has six purebred Duroc Jerseys.

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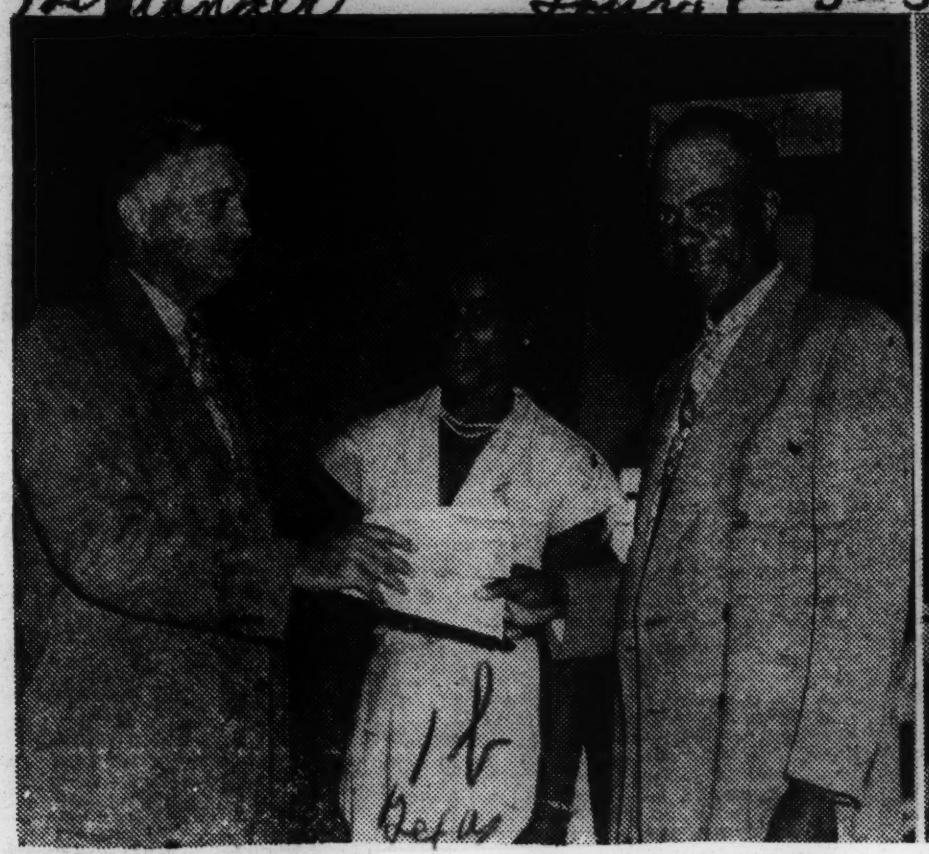
BILLY AND HIS 16-year old brother, Archie, do most of the tractor work. The Cultons have a new tractor, a mowing machine, a stalk cutter, and a truck.

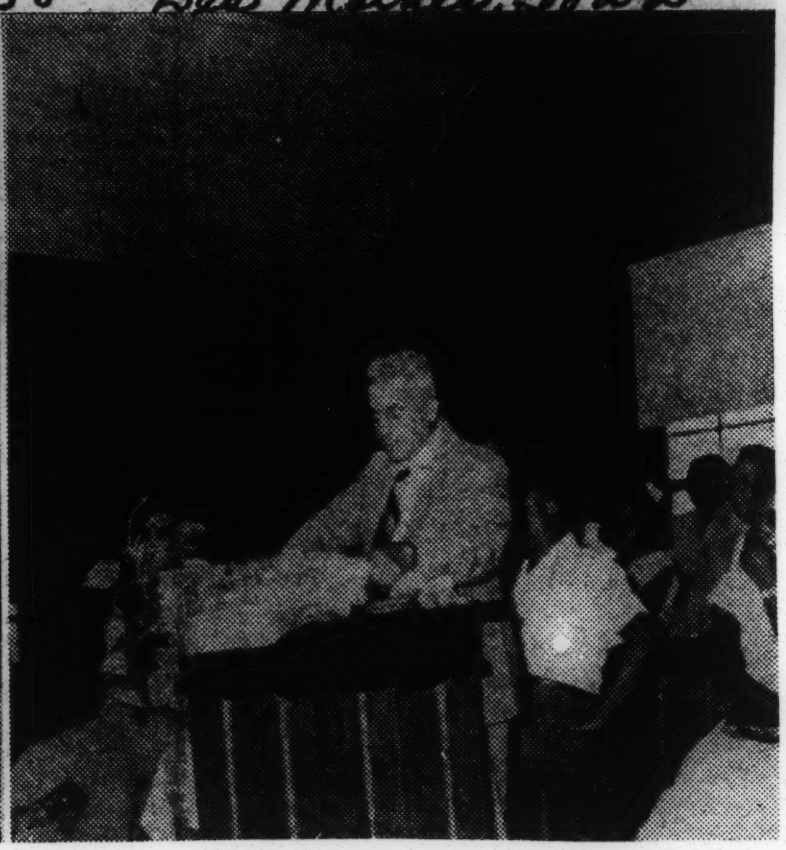
State Leader David says that just as the Cultons planned and saved up for 15 years with a view toward buying a farm of their own, they are still planning for the future. A modern home and education of the children come next on the agenda. Billy plans to enter Prairie View next year to study animal husbandry. "I want to be a livestock farmer," he says.

Mr. and Mrs. Culton are eyeing a piece of land they would like to add to their farm. 'You know, we need more land for pasture and hog range." Mr. Culton points out.

PRESENTS $11,900 CHECK TO BUILD NEW FARM HOME

Bystander Thurs 2-3-50 Dee Morning Thurs





Corsicana, Texas.—State Director L. J. Cappleman of the Farmers Home Administration, Dallas, is shown presenting a check for $11,900 to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer O. Porter, outstanding farm family of the Pelham community, Navarro County, at loan closing ceremonies held recently at Wesley Chapel Methodist church as hundreds of business, professional and agricultural leaders of both races looked on.

This farm housing loan which runs for 20 years will be used to build a new home for the Porters on their 1,400 acre farm. It will have three bedrooms, bath, living room, kitchen, dining room, breezeway with garage attached rural electricity, running water, telephone, and grounds will be landscaped.

Mr. Porter is one of the largest cotton and cattle raisers in Central Texas.

The picture at the right shows President E. B. Evans of Prairie View A. and M. college who spoke at loan closing ceremonies at Pelham Community at which time the Porter family received the check. Dr. Evans praised the work of the Farmers Home Administration for helping to promote better farming for better living among the farm groups.

Texas Reports On Race Farmers

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex. — (ANP) — Figures released recently on Negro farmers Texas revealed that Negro families operate 45,950 farms on a total of 2,709,558 acres in the state. These farms average 59 acres each and most of them are concentrated in the eastern half of the state.

The report, made by W. C. David state Negro extension leader at Prairie View A. and M. College, summarized the activities of 98 Negro county agents and five district agents during 1949.

The agents worked to improve farming methods, encourage 4-H clubs, help the home, improve recreation, and emphasize good health.

Winter cover crops, fertilizer, and the weather helped to bring on the best crop yields in years. Negroes no longer are one-crop cotton families, the report revealed. They utilize crop rotation, good fertilizer, and other modern farming methods.

COOP PROGRAM

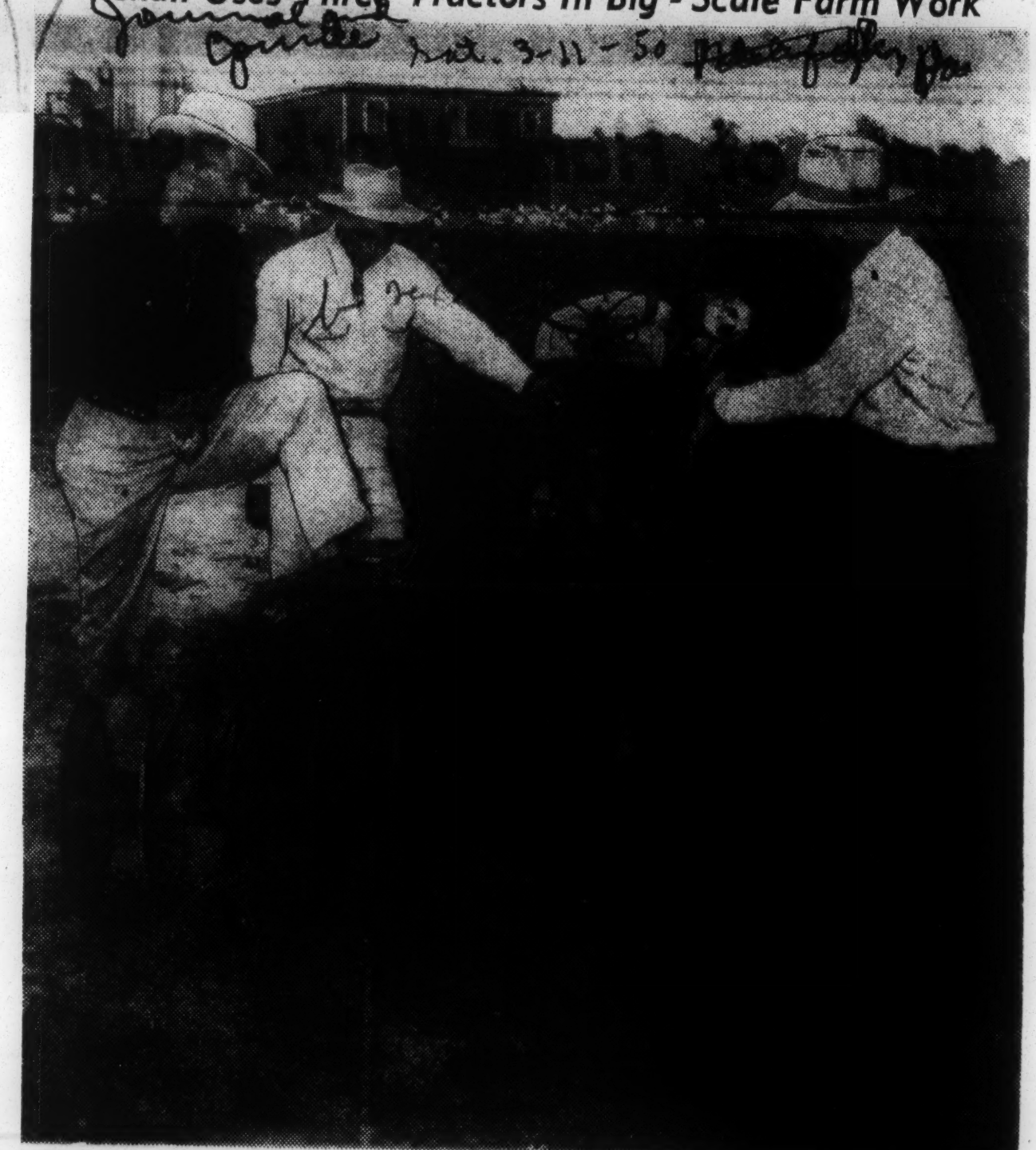
The 4-H program is conducted in cooperation with the Sears Roebuck foundation. Through a boar and gilt system by which an endless 'pig chain" is established, the 4-H clubs are encouraging boys to do better in raising hogs.

The home program includes the following results — 1,215 new homes and 1,799 remodeled and the installation of 414 sewage systems and 377 water systems.

The family food supply program has been applied to 1,251 communities and 18,543 families. Davis said of this program:

"It can certainly be assumed that gain has been made in building better food habits among the people through improvements in production, preservation and storage, selection, and preparation of food."

Texan Uses Three Tractors In Big - Scale Farm Work



Willie Melton, left, outstanding farmer of Kendleton, Texas, shows County Agent A. E. Adams and State Extension Leader W. C. David of Texas one of his three tractors. A disk harrow is attached to the tractor. Mr. Melton operates 620 acres, producing cotton, watermelons, grain, livestock, and poultry. Note poultry house and flock of White Rocks in background.

Va. Family Converts Run-Down Acres Into Modern Farm By Using Good Practices

WASHINGTON — How good soil conservation practices have helped Mr. and Mrs. Richard Foster of Cumberland, Va. to convert a run-down farm into a first-rate production plant is contained in a report received last week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Virginia State Extension Service.

When the Fosters began buying their 141-acre farm back in 1933, their friends took one look at the eroded hillsides and shook their heads. "This place will never produce enough to pay out," they said sympathetically.

The Fosters felt the same way after they had totaled up their corn and wheat harvest at the end of the first year. The corn yield was only 16 bushels per acre and the wheat, about 10.

The next year, they added a few head of cattle, sold a little timber off their land and cut enough extra to build themselves a home. Also, Mr. Foster planted a few acres to Austrian winter peas and plowed them under to help enrich his soil, and plowed run-off furrows around some of the hills on his place to help stop erosion.

PART-TIME WORK

But still they didn't break even, and Mr. Foster decided to work part time at a sawmill to try to make ends meet.

A couple of years later, a Negro county agent was appointed to work with the Fosters and the other colored farmers of the county. The agent saw the plight of the Fosters and suggested to Tennessee Valley Authority officials and that their farm might make a good demonstration project.

Between the TVA and a county Soil Conservation Service technician the Fosters got help. The technician made a complete soil and water conservation plan for the farm and the TVA furnished the necessary lime and phosphate. The plan also called for contour cultivation and strip-cropping of the slopes, an improved pasture of ladino clover and orchard grass for his cattle, two meadow strips of clover and fescue, and other practices designed to heal the gullies, halt erosion, and increase the yield.

The next year, production shot up and has continued to increase. The average corn yield is now 70 bushels per acre, and the wheat yield stands at 35 bushels. One of his sons, who is a 4-H'er, has done even better. Last year, he got a corn yield of 87 bushels per acre. Two of the seven children are clubbers at present. The Fosters have used part of their income from increased yields to modernize and paint their six room home which has been electrified. Mrs. Foster has a washing machine, electric refrigerator, electric iron, milk cooler, and radio. Bathroom fixtures have been purchased already and will be installed as soon as the electric pump is hooked up.

FARM ACCLAIMED

State Extension Agent Ross W. Newsome says that the Fosters have one of the best farms as well as one of the best homes in the area. Their place is used as model for their neighbors throughout Cumberland county.

A few weeks ago when Mr. Newsome decided to conduct a farm tour and field meeting in the area to show farmers how erosion can be halted, and yields increased, he selected the Foster farm as an ideal demonstration of what can be done. Twenty-two farmers and agricultural leaders joined in the tour and tramped over a large part of the Foster's 141 acres to see how the family had converted a run-down eroded farm into a first-rate agricultural production plant.

Maryland Farm Women On Voice of America Program



Three Maryland farm women and their home demonstration agent appeared on a recent Voice of America broadcast and described how they have been able to improve their homes as a result of the Cooperative Extension program of their state and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Left to right are: Mrs. Grace Estep of Norbeck, Md., Mrs. Pearl Brogden of Spencerville, Md., Miss Ethel L. Bianchi, the home agent, Miss Betty Wason, radio broadcaster of the State Department's International Broadcasting Division, and Mrs. Carrie Hill of Spencerville, Md. The broadcast is shown originating in the Department of Interior building.

Journal and Guide Sat. 6-10-50 Norfolk Va.

Agricultural Workers Inspect Successful Virginia Farm



A group of agricultural workers and farmers inspect the complish. He bought the farm in 1933 when it was completeLadino clover and orchard grass pasture on the Richard Foster ly run down and "fit to grow nothing but broom sedge and farm, Route 1, Box 38, Cumberland, Va. Mr. Foster's farm hen nest grass." Today, his average yield is 70 bushels of is ample proof of what hard work and determination can ac- corn and 30-35 bushels of wheat per acre.

Good Farming Practices Have Paid Off On Foster's Farm In Cumberland, Va.

CUMBERLAND, Va. — Ample proof of what hard work and determination can accomplish may be found on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Foster of Route 1, Box 38, Cumberland, Va.

Back in 1933 when the Fosters bought the farm, it was completely run-down and they were told that they would never pay for it, for it would not grow anything but broom sedge and hen nest grass.

The production range at the time was about 20 bushels of corn and 10 to 12 bushels of wheat per acre. The other crops produced on the farm gave similar yields. Today, the average yield is 70 bushels of corn and 30-35 bushels of wheat per acre.

* * *

MR. FOSTER started out by purchasing a few cattle and using all available manure to put on the land. He also used peas and beans to turn under to try to build up the fertility of the soil. For the first few years Mr. Foster had to supplement the farm income by working at a saw mill.

During the first year or so, Mr. Foster cut logs from the farm and had them cut into lumber, and between time, he built his own house, getting outside help only in getting the framework up.

Land washing was a problem on the farm and Mr. Foster plowed ditches, as he termed them, to carry the water around the hill instead of straight down it. The method used gave slight results but it was too slow to suit the owner. By this time a county agent had come to the county and Mr. Foster sought information from him and was later made a T. V. A. demonstrator and received information, lime and phosphate from them.

* * *

HE SOON FOUND that by using better managerial and cultural practices and liberal amounts of fertilizer, the farm paid greater dividends. Then his first great aim was to improve the land condition so that he could produce better crops.

In January, 1947, the present local farm agent came to the county and later visited the Foster farm. Some of the problems were discussed and some recommendations were made. Among them was a soil and water conservation plan to be carried out and he was recommended to the County Soil Conservation Service.

In September, 1947, a complete farm plan was made and the farm was later laid off on the contour and the sloping fields were strip-ped. The production of the farm was steadily increasing and by the end of the first year, Mr. Foster was convinced that he was on the right track.

In 1948, Mr. Foster consented to let his boy, a 4-H Club member, join the 100 Bushel Corn Club, and with a fair stand and not too good a season, he produced 87 bushels of corn per acre. Mr. Foster and his two sons joined the 100 Bushel Corn Club in 1949 and the farm averaged 70 bushels of corn per acre. They are also in again in 1950.

* * *

ON MAY 25, 1950, 22 farm men met at the Foster farm for a field meeting and farm tour. The tour included visits to the Ladino clover-orchard grass pasture, and alfalfa and vahart wheat demonstrations. Also, there were observations of strip cropping and meadow strips that are being carried out under the Soil Conservation plan.

The real purpose of the meeting was to show what improvements could be made if the proper managerial and cultural practices were followed.

The six-acre Ladino clover-orchard grass pasture was sown nearly three years ago. It was in very good condition and was carrying 20 odd head of cattle and two horses that could not keep it down. M. J. Edwards, farm agent, said he would consider it among the best in the district. A three-acre field of alfalfa and orchard grass was in excellent condition, standing knee high over the entire field. Ten acres of vahart wheat showed evidences of giving a good yield.

Two meadow strips have near perfect stands of Ladino clover and Kentucky fescue 31, which carry off a large supply of water without a single break or wash. The entire farm is worked on the contour and all rolling fields are worked in strips.

* * *

THE FARM consists of 141 acres. There is not a major wash or gall on the entire farm, and every field not in row crops is covered with grass.

The Fosters were made the farm and home unit demonstrators in 1947 and since that time have done much to improve the home also, such as repair and paint four bed rooms, the kitchen and dining room; put in electric lights and fixtures; bought a radio, electric iron, electric milk cooler, electric refrigerator, and washing machine.

Bath room fixtures have been bought and plans to install running water have been made. The house is to be painted during the Summer. Mr. Foster also bought a new tractor and attachments last Fall. Four of the seven children are now in school and two are in the 4-H Club.

Among those visiting the farm during the field meeting were: Ross W. Newsome, state agent, Virginia Agricultural Extension Service; E. A. Burton, conservationist for the Soil Conservation Service; N. R. Patrick and J. B. Terry, local Soil Conservation Technicians; E. L. Seay Jr., Cumberland county agent; J. L. Dickson, Amelia county, local farm agent; G. L. James, Appomattox county farm agent; and J. G. Lancaster, Prince Edward county farm agent.

Virginia Farmers Watch College Grain Experiment

PETERSBURG, Va. — A group of 61 farmers and 28 professional agricultural workers, representing 20 counties, studied the experiments in small grain production and pasture grass at the Virginia State college field station on June 2, 1950.

The group observed varieties of wheat, barley, fall and spring oats, response of barley to varying fertilizer rates and the performance of ladino clover and grass mixtures.

The main objective of the farmers seemed to have been to find the proper variety of grain or the right mixture of ladino and grass.

* * *

THE GROUP studied past and current performances of the varieties and mixtures. Special notes were taken of lodging, diseases and other injuries, length of growing season and yields.

Following the tour of the plots, the farmers assembled and made notes on recommended varieties and cultural practices. Also during the final assembly, the group was advised by J. E. Settle, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Virginia State College, of the kind of livestock that will show profits on pastures and grain crops produced in the Fall Line area of Virginia.

Ross W. Newsome, state agent for the Virgna agricultural extension service, summarized the meeting.

* * *

THE PROFESSIONAL workers attending the meeting represented the extension service, Soil Conservation Service, veteran instructors and technical agricultural professors at the college. Twenty of the professional workers were local county agents representing the counties of Mecklenburg, Richmond, Sussex, Dinwiddie, Cumberland, Powhatan, Chesterfield, Greensville, Lunenburg, Isle of Wight, Glouctster, Caroline, Brunswick, Nansemond, Goochland, Amelia, Southampton, Charles City, Buckingham, and King William.

M. T. Carter, associate professor of agricultural economics at Virginia State College, is sperintendent of the experiment station

Virginia Farmers Follow Busy Schedule

Monthly Farm Report Tells Of Many Special Projects Now In Progress

PETERSBURG, Va. — Following are extracts from some recent monthly reports on cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics issued from Virginia State College. The report was edited by Miss Thelma T. Hewlett.

Achievement Days

IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY 675 students, adult and 4-H Club members witnessed the recent annual Agricultural Exhibit and 4-H Achievement Day at the County Training School. Housewives, farmers and 4-H Club members exhibited 345 items and 94 of the 117 boys and girls enrolled in club work made exhibits from their projects. The Rev. John W. Lemon gave an address on "Value of 4-H Work and the Youth." Expenses of the program were defrayed by $236 solicited by community chairmen and neighborhood leaders and $50 donated by the Board of Supervisors.

Approximately 400 children and adults attended the third annual 4-H and Achievement Day at the Greensville County Training School on Oct. 20. The guest speaker was Ross W. Newsome. Two movies, "Where the Road Turns," and "On the Road of Tomorrow," were shown.

Ryan Hall School in Nelson county was the scene of another Achievement Day attended by about 800 4-H Club members, leaders and visitors. Pins were awarded 23 4-H members for outstanding accomplishment during the year. Eleven 4-H Clubs exhibited 926 articles and six home 15 older youths who felt the need of learning a trade, Woodrow Odom, farm agent for Isle of demonstration clubs exhibited 325 articles.

4-H Activities

The first United Nations flag made in the county was presented to the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College by an outstanding member of the Norfolk County 4-H Club. Other flags were presented to Virginia Theological Seminary and College in Lynchburg, Virginia State College in Petersburg and Hampton Institute.

In Bedford county outstanding 4-H garden members were given trips by leaders to the Atlantic Rural Exposition and to the Nelson County Achievement Day. Those attending the Rural Exposition in Richmond were Johnnie Barlow, Edith Parky, Creasy Club; Muriel Hicks, Oak Mountain Club; Lorraine Calloway, Katherine Calloway, Forest Club. Barbara Burwell, Fannie Henry, Western Light Club, made the trip to the Nelson Achievement Day.

Bricklaying Course

To comply with the requests of Wight county, arranged a course in bricklaying. Instructors for the course were secured through the Division of Trades and Industries at Hampton Institute. The objectives of the course are to provide additional training to make the men more financially secure; to keep money in the county previously paid out for such service; and to improve the local housing situation.

The school board is furnishing without cost, classroom and heat. The County Board of Supervisors is securing most of the needed supplies, and the men taking the course are responsible for the instruction. transportation of the teacher and paying of the janitor for additional work.

Corn Record

"Luke Roane of Mt. Olive is just about one of the proudest men you can talk to these days," says King William county farm agent. Mr. Roane has produced four times more corn per acre this year than he has produced in his entire farming career. Land that previously produced 15 bushels per acre is now producing 60 bushels. He accredits this increase in yields to his following the recommendations of the extension service very closely.

Mr. Roane's experience with his corn crop was his first "dealing" with the extension service. Early in August when it was evident that the corn was going to pay off in high yields he decided to try two more recommendations. He plowed under two plots of soybeans previously planned to combine for grain. On one plot he seeded two acres of Ladino clover and Orchard grass for pasture. The other plot was limed and seeded with crimson clover as fallow for next year's corn crop.

* * *

IN FEBRUARY, 15 Lunenburg county farmers interested in increasing their corn yield entered their names in the 100 Bushel Corn Club contest sponsored by the Agricultural Advisory Board and the local Southern States dealers. They were given the recommended practices to follow in producing the desired yields. One member produced over 100 bushels per acre. Claiborne Lambert, Route 2, South Hill, produced the highest yield of 130.94 bushels. A 4-H Club boy had the lowest yield of 60.43 bushels. The average for the plots measured was 89.74 bushels, approximately 40 bushels above the average county yield. More than 150 farmers visited these plots and interest in the contest has increased.

Farm Machinery

Eighty farm boys and men participated in the tractor maintenance clinic held at the Campbell County Training School. The purpose of the clinic was to train presons who operate tractors how to keep them in good operating condition for long and efficient life. The participants were divided into four groups and rotated to each tractor for instruction in lubrication and fuel, ignition, and cooling. Following each discussion, time was allowed for individual problems and questions. At the end of the clinic, each tractor instructor was available for individual conferences.

Fairs And Exhibits

Fairs and exhibits were conducted in the following counties: Amherst, Amelia, Cumberland, Goochland, Halifax, Henrico, and Mecklenburg.

The 41st Annual County Fair was held Oct. 17-21 at Amherst. Over 400 exhibits were entered in the home demonstration and 4-H Club departments. These exhibits were the results of the projects in home improvement, clothing, food preparation, food preservation, home management, garden and bread making. The food preservation results were shown through exhibits which included canned fruits, vebetables, meats, juices, jellies, jam, pickles and preserves. $138.25 was won in prizes by the women and girls.

Unit exhibits were shown at the Mecklenburg County Fair for the first time as new buildings had been constructed giving the additional space needed. Eight demonstration clubs had educational unit exhibits on small kitchen equipment, aprons for different occasions, an emergency meal from canned foods, method and equipment for washing dishes, efficient canning equipment, clothing for the modern housewife.

South Finds New Lands By Conservation

Dixie's Farm Future Tied To Pine Trees, Pastures, Says Cope

Through soil conservation practices, the South has rediscovered more land than Columbus actually discovered, Channing Cope, Atlanta, farmer, columnist, author, and lawyer told 100 delegates at the eigth annual convention of the Alabama Association of Soil Conservationists Thursday.

The convention will end at 3:30 p.m. Friday with election of officers.

The heavy set Southerner, who operates a 750-acre model farm in Newton County, Ga., pointed out that the South has always had a great future.

Looks For 'Miracle Crop'

"But we were always looking for a miracle crop. Some thought King Cotton was the miracle crop for the South. But cotton is going out and two new kings—pine trees and pastures—are coming in," he said.

Cope said the South's future is tide to pastures and pine trees because "we are fundamentally suited for them."

He added that soil conservation is being practiced through year round pastures that are creating new land, taking drudgery out of farm work, and providing new wealth for the South.

As the author of "Front Porch Farmer" which has exceeded a distribution of 60,000 copies, Cope has become one of the leading authorities in the South on pasture and pine tree farming methods.

Welcomed By Cater

The Convention opened at 1:30 p.m. Thursday after a welcome by City Clerk Silas Cater, acting for Mayor John L. Goodwyn, and an invocation offered by Dr. Donald C. MacGuire, Minister of the First Presbyterian Church here.

Speakers of the afternoon include John M. Lile, president of the State Association; E. P. Grant, vice-president: W. J. Terry, state superintendent of Education Elect; Frank Stewart, commissioner of agriculture elect; and Dr. Ralph Draughon, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Grant traced the growth of the association since the conservation program was set up by the state legislature in 1939.

"The job of the supervisor is to solicit the aid of everyone in the state to help preserve our land," Grant said. "We represent the landowners of the state."

Terry said he had traveled extensively in Alabama this year and was amazed at the lack of soil erosion which had been so evident when he traveled throughout the state 15 years ago.

Terry promised the support of the public schools in passing on to the young boys and girls of the state information on soil conservation. He said he would recommend that County Superintendents set up soil conservation programs.

"The progress of any civilization is measured by the degree of intelligence applied to its way of life. In the South, up until recently, that degree wasn't very high. There was a time when we could cut all the timber we wanted, burn forests when we pleased.

Faced By Scarcity

"But today we are faced with a coming land scarcity, and we must protect what we have," Terry said.

Stewart pledged the full cooperation of the Department of Agriculture to the work of the Conservation Supervisors.

"Soil conservation is more than saving soil—it is also building soil."

Stewart said that Alabama has grown into a great seed producing state, which has gained increasing importance in its agricultural development. He listed about 10 varieties of seeds, in addition to Crimson clover, that are helping farmers with winter cover crops.

Stewart said he considered the seed laboratory of the State Agriculture Department to be one of the department's most important services.

Dr. Draughon, who promised the continuing support of Auburn's facilities to conservation work, outlined the history of Auburn in agricultural work since its institution as a land-grant college in 1872.

Dr. Draughon pleaded for close cooperation of the many state agencies, schools and developmental groups toward the common goal of all: "To make the state a better state in which to live."

The A. P. I. president said that this country, in its early growing years, "used perhaps the most wasteful devices ever employed by any nation" in clearing land and expanding. He said that the country is now awakening to the fact that its resources are not inexhaustable, and that they must be conserved.

1b 1950

Log Cabin, Georgia
Southwide Soil Conservation Jamboree

An Award of $150.00 Presented to A. C. Johnson, Turbeville, S. C., Farmer Who Increased His Income From $6.00 to $14,000 a Year

Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, Executive Director, Presented the Award and Named Johnson Southwide Negro Soil Conservation Champion at Country Life Jamboree

Log Cabin, Ga.—A. C. Johnson, Turbeville, S. C., farmer who has increased his income from $6.00 to $14,000 a year by carrying out better land-use practices, has been named the No. 1 Negro soil conservationist of the South for 1950.

An award of $150 was presented to him here last week at the Southwide Soil Conservation Jamboree by William N. Downs, Assistant Vice President of the First National Bank and Trust Company of Macon, Ga. He made the presentation for the State Bankers Association of Georgia.

Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, Executive Director of the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life which sponsors the jamboree, presented awards of $100 to the Soil Conservation Champions. They were as follows:

Renzor Brown, Coffee Springs, Ala.; Eddie Sims, Colt, Ark.; Sam Worley, Acquilla, Fla.; Henry Josey, Rentz, Ga.; Lonnie Sutton, Bogue Chitte, Miss.; James Hooper, Reidsville, N. C.; B. T. Robinson, Luther, Okla.; A. C. Johnson of South Carolina, who also won the Southwide Award; Willis V. Sweatt, Watertown, Tenn.; Eual Thompson, Center, Texas; and R. L. A. Reid, Unionville, Va.

Other features on the jamboree program included an address by Dr. C. C. Murray, Dean of Agricultural Research and Instruction of the University System of Georgia, Athens, Ga.; and short talks by W. K. Payne, President of Georgia State College, Savannah, Ga.; and P. H. Stone, State Supervisor of Negro Extension Work in Georgia.

Mr. Johnson won the Southwide Award on the basis of two outstanding soil conservation achievements. One was the building of a drainage system for his farm, and the other was the expansion and improvement of his pasture areas for cattle and hogs.

"All of my land needed some drainage and some of it was not producing anything because it was too wet," says Mr. Johnson. Two years ago, he and his neighbors, white and colored, got together and dug a two-mile community drainage canal under the supervision of the Clarendon Soil Conservation District.

In addition, Mr. Johnson had a canal dug through his farm and into the community drainage system. Also, he laid 3,000 feet of tile under his hog pasture. This enabled him to rearrange the pasture and use mechanical equipment on his farm more effectively.

Since 1944, when the Soil Conservation Service made a land-use map of his farm, he has been building up his soil and developing improved pastures. He has increased his pasture acreage for cattle from six to 31 acres and his hog pastures from eight to 15 acres. At the time he made this expansion, he was selling practically no cattle and only about 5,000 pounds of hogs. Last year, he sold 4,000 pounds of beef cattle for $840 ,and 14,000 pounds of hogs for $840, and 14,000 pounds of hogs more than double these figures.

Also as a result of improving his land, he has increased his corn yield from 20 to 90 bushels per acre, and his cotton and tobacco production by 20 per cent. "This just about doubled my income," says Mr. Johnson. Last year he grossed close to $14,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson got started farming on their own in 1927, when they inherited 39 acres from his father, and purchased 141 acres. Since that time they have increased their holdings to 262 acres.

As long as 20 years ago, their county agent, William Thompson, has been helping them improve their hogs and cattle crops. Nine years ago, the Johnsons bought a purebred Hereford bull to help speed up their shift to a balanced farming program.

But the drainage problem and lack of adequate pastures retarded their progress. "Now, we are on our way," says Mr. and Mrs. Johnson who have three boys and three girls. "We want to leave our children a first class farm," they assert with pride. Two of the boys plan to be farmers. They are going to study agriculture at Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.



Jack Crump, left, $15,000-a-year farmer of Lloyd, Fla., shows District Extension Agent J. A. Gresham part of his turkey flock of eighty-five head for the fall market.

Florida Farm Champ Has Key to Success

WASHINGTON—When it comes to balanced farming and conserving his soil, Jack Crump of Lloyd, Fla., has the answers, says a report received last week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Florida State Extension Service.

Mr. Crump, a $15,000-a-year livestock, poultry and truck crop farmer, counts on no single crop for his income. At the same time, he keeps an eye on the conservation of his land, says the report. Two years ago he was named Florida's champion conservation farmer.

A look at Mr. Crump's cropping program shows that he raises a variety of products: cattle, hogs, turkeys, sweet potatoes, watermelons, cabbage, turnips, onions and other truck crops. He stopped growing cotton in 1943. "I figure cotton takes too much labor and it's hard on my land," says Mr. Crump.

Mr. and Mrs. Crump started out as tenants on his father's farm shortly after his return from World War I. At first he was afraid to venture away from home because of his health. Poison gas had taken one of his lungs during the war.

However, by 1924, he felt sufficiently strong to go into farming on a somewhat larger scale. Scraping togetheir their earnings in the fall from two bales of cotton, five hogs and six head of cattle they sold, the Crumps paid $722 down on a 160-acre farm that cost them $2,950. Two years later, they paid out.

Over a twenty-year period Mr. and Mrs. Crump and their two children shifted from cotton and corn to their present diversified farming program which, they say, provides a more assured income. Four years ago, they decided to obtain more land in order to expand their livestock enterprise.

Today, they own 440 acres near Tallahassee. By following good soil practices, they have doubled their corn yield, developed improved pastures for their thirty head of cattle, seventy hogs, and eighty-five turkeys, and increased their sweet potato yield from 300 to 780 bushels per acre. District Extension Agent J. A. Gresham says Mr. Crump is one of the best sweet potato farmers in the state. He attributes his high yields to careful selection of seed potatoes and to good soil practices.

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In 1948, Mr. Crump was named Floridas champion colored soil con servation farmer. Most of the slopes on his farm are terraced and plowed on the contour and soil building crops keep his farm production high.

Last year, the Crumps' cattle, hogs, turkeys and truck crops brought them close to $15,000. "We are building up this farm for our children," says Mr. Crump. They expect their son to take over the farm in a few years. At present, he is a veterans instructor in on-the-farm training, and their daughter teaches at Florida A and M college.

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South Carolina



SOIL CONSERVATION WINNER—A. C. Johnson of Turbeville, S. C., inspects heavy-yielding corn along community drainage ditch through his farm. Johnson has been chosen the South's outstanding Negro soil conservation farmer from among 11 state winners. All crops, tobacco, corn, pasture and hay, yield abundantly on his farm as a result of scientific treatment in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service.

MIGRATORY LABOR A PROBLEM IN EAST

Itinerants, Rootless and Ofter Hopeless, Are a Vital Factor in Farming of 6 States

FACELESS, MOVING HORDE

Marginal Figures in Economy, They Are Prey to Whims of Supply and Demand

By STANLEY LEVEY

On the harvest-heavy farms of six Middle Atlantic States 50,000 migrant workers—most of them Negroes—are gathering in the crops.

These are the "Okies" of the East, itinerant, rootless and frequently hopeless. They form a vast, swarming army of marginal labor without whose efforts fruit and vegetables valued in the hundreds of millions of dollars could not be picked and loaded.

Yet to most Americans their identity—and even their existence—is unknown. The term "migrant" has come to mean the Dust Bowl farmer about whom John Steinbeck wrote in the Thirties. Scant attention has been paid to the substantial number of harvest help traversing the Atlantic Seaboard.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has just completed an inspection of the migratory labor situation in the six Middle Atlantic States where the concentration of seasonal workers is heaviest. These are Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York.

A Rigid Migratory Pattern

The migratory pattern of farm laborers is not so swift as that of birds, but on the whole it is just as rigid and interesting. Workers who follow the crops along the Atlantic Seaboard have mapped out definite routes that may take them to five other states or to one, but once they have begun to follow the crops they do not usually change their habits.

Present migratory patterns, habits and customs, have been developing for almost half a century in the East. The first migrants were immigrant city dwellers who went out from the slums to bring in the harvest. They left Philadelphia, Baltimore, the mine towns of Pennsylvania and the industrial centers of New York State to work on the farms for a few weeks.

In recent years the chief reservoir of seasonal help in the East has been the Deep South. As nearly as does any other group in the country, the Negroes of Florida and Georgia answer the general description of professional migrant.

There is no typical migrant in appearance or tastes, but most of them have this in common: They are members of social and economic classes that have not had many advantages. They are marginal in the economic scheme. They are without the training or skill to hold down desirable jobs in industry.

They are the first to feel the effects of depression and the last to benefit from prosperity. Many of them have lost small farms or have abandoned share-cropping. They are an economic necessity that most employers would dispense with if they could. They live in a loosely-organized society. Home is where the crops are.

Beginning in the early spring—after the fruits and vegetables of Florida are in—the migrants move northward. In their own vocabulary, they are "on the seasons." Their itinerary may take them as far north as Maine to harvest lake potatoes, or they may never get beyond Virginia where the crops come in, one after another, from May to November.

Inadequate Housing Likely

But wherever they go, one thing is certain. The migrant (and his family) can count on inadequate housing. In some of the six states covered, no Governmental effort is made to set a standard for worker dwellings. In Pennsylvania a code exists, but it is not implemented. New York and New Jersey, however, have laws and agencies and conscientiously strive to make them operative.

The migrant faces other problems. He has no job security. His annual earnings are low. He is unprotected by Federal or state statutes on wages and hours, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and other security benefits that come as a matter of course to most other workers in a security-conscious era.

"Seems like of all the forgotten men, we're the forgottenest," said a tomato picker in Virginia.

Sometimes even the weather and the crops forget the migrant. Spring rains—as in New York this year—may make the bean late. Farm workers who have appeared on the scene in the expectation that they will immediately go into the fields find that the harvest will be late and poor. They wait at their own expense.

In Pennsylvania this season the tomatoes have been good but late and the migrants have been sitting around waiting for a series of hot days to offset the cool evenings that have held up the crops. There is nothing to do but wait. In New Jersey thousands of acres of potatoes will be dug but not picked under the Federal Government's program of dumping surplus crops.

The migrant is at the whim of the housewife who may decide suddenly that she and her family are tired of the same old vegetables. He is at the whim of the processors and canners whose production plans may change suddenly. He is at the whim of supply and demand.

Crew Leader Big Factor

The migrant also is at the whim of another key person in the seasonal labor picture. This is the crew leader, or labor contractor. In an economic set-up that is loose and planless, the crew leader is of great importance both to the worker and to the farmer.

It is he who rounds up the workers and brings them to the farmer. He is the labor middle-man. He carries the migrants north in his trucks in crews of twenty to sixty or more, sometimes charging the laborer for passage, sometimes keeping his promises as to destination and wages—and sometimes not.

The crew leader profits from his contract with the grower. He also may profit from the worker. In many migrant labor camps the crew leader also is the camp manager. More likely than not he runs a "juke house" or recreation center where he may provide food at a price, liquor at a price, gambling at a price and women at a price.

Near Cranberry, N. J., Ira Tossie, a bearded, plump crew leader who runs two trucks from Florida, was asked how much his workers might expect to take home with them at the end of the season.

"That's hard to tell," he said. "They might drink, gamble or give it to women."

"Assume they didn't do any of those things," the reporter said.

"Wouldn't be much of a man I reckon," replied Mr. Tossie.

Some crew leaders profess to believe the theory they give out to reporters and social workers as justification for parting migrants from their money.

"A busted picker is the best picker," said a crew leader in Maryland. "Keeps his mind on pickin' and not on liquor and gamblin'."

In New Jersey, a crew leader with a cynical turn of mind who had expressed openly his contempt for migrants, put his philosophy in these words:

"All I need is a nail and a nickel and I can take all their money away from them."

The migrant is an anonymous man, unknown to his employer who deals with him through the crew leader, unknown to the community into which he is transplanted. His attitude is: "Nobody knows me. Nobody cares."

While that feeling is understandable, it fortunately is not literally true. The states of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey do care about him in varying degrees of solicitude. In many communities there are individual farmers who seriously are concerned about his welfare.

There is one organization that has been at work for more than thirty years trying to do something for migrants. This is the Home Missions Council of North America, Inc., an interdenominational group that is active in twenty-five of the forty states in which there are seasonal workers. Nominally a religious group, this organization, headed by Miss Edith Lowry, has brought more than religion to migrants.

Where the Home Missions Council has moved in, conditions are better, morale of workers higher. This organization has provided farm workers with child care centers, play schools, religious services, recreation, personal help. But most of all it has given back to the migrant a sense of personal dignity and worth.

In the last few years more and more farmers have begun to use Puerto Rican workers. This year more than 4,000 have been flown into the cooperative camp operated by Gloucester County farmers at Glassboro, N. J. Many farmers prefer to use the Puerto Ricans because they are single.

However, the bulk of the migrant population in the Middle Atlantic states is Negro, although there still are occasional "free-wheeling" whites. On the whole, the inter-racial relationships between migrants and migrants, and between migrants and community residents, have been without incident.

Several years ago there was a series of clashes between townspeople and migrants in New York and New Jersey. There has been little trouble lately. Even so, Dr. Howard Thomas, a member of the New York State Interdepartmental Committee on Farm and Food Processing Labor, and of the faculty at Cornell University, is concerned about the situation.

He believes that although there have been no outbreaks, there has been a worsening of relations between the community and the migrant. As a step toward solution, he advocates an accelerated program of education to convince each of the other's importance.

One observer last week put the problem this way: "Where there are men of good will on either side, things are good."

Another version came from a bean picker in Central New York: "You treated like a man, you feel like a man, you act like a man."

This is the first of a series of articles on migrant workers.

JERSEY WELCOMES MIGRANT WORKERS

State Officials at U.S. Hearing Say 5,000 Puerto Ricans Have Created No Relief Problem

ASK NO CHANGE IN SYSTEM

Some Farmers Would License Crew Leaders but Potato Man Doubts It Would Work

By STANLEY LEVEY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRENTON, Sept. 5—The influx of 5,000 Puerto Rican seasonal farm workers into this state has resulted in no mass relief problem, it was reported here today.

John G. Sholl, supervisor of the New Jersey migrant labor bureau, told President Truman's Commission on Migratory Labor, which opened two days of hearings, that the Puerto Ricans had been integrated successfully into the state's harvest economy.

"This state is far from 'The Grapes of Wrath' stage," he said. "We do not even think of migrants as loads. They do present some other basic problems, and it is to these that New Jersey has directed its attention under the migrant program."

"Do all your Puerto Ricans go back to Puerto Rico?" A member of the commission asked.

"The first year we used them, some went on to New York," Mr. Sholl replied. "New Jersey has not had a single case of relief for Puerto Ricans, however. Most of them go back to their home island with a good roll of bills in their pockets."

Jersey Uses Many Migrants

New Jersey is one of the largest users of Puerto Rican migratory workers in the country. Five thousand were flown into the farmers' cooperative camp at Glassboro and dispersed from there to many parts of the state and into Pennsylvania as well. Mr. Sholl said farmers had expressed satisfaction with their work.

He estimated that migrant workers—among whom are included 12,000 Negroes from Florida and Georgia—had earned $40 to $50 a week during the present harvest. He said that last year two Puerto Ricans of whom he had heard averaged $24 a day for a two-week period.

W. H. Allen, Secretary of Agriculture in New Jersey, also praised the Puerto Rican workers and said they were generally preferred by farmers because they were "good workers, came from rural areas, were well behaved and single." He said the bringing in of Puerto Ricans had not caused unemployment among Negro migrants who have been coming into New Jersey at harvest time for thirty years.

He expressed concern over any possible recommendation by the commission that would disturb the present flow of seasonal workers into the state, saying the labor market was in equilibrium. Mr. Allen also praised the work of the Farm Labor Placement Bureau of the United States Employment Service, which routes labor to areas needing it.

"There has been a good relationship between our farmers and migrants," Mr. Allen reported. "The migrants are an asset to the state. I hope that this commission will do nothing to discourage the flow of them into New Jersey."

When the commission asked Mr. Allen to recommend measures that would help the migrant situation in this state, he said be believed the most necessary steps should be taken in educational and sociological fields.

"Would the farmers of New Jersey favor the extension of social security benefits and similar legislation to farm workers?" he was asked.

"If a sound plan could be developed, the farmers would favor it," he replied.

Dealings With Two Unions

John M. Seabrook, general manager of the huge Seabrook Farms in the southern part of the state, told of his company's dealings with two labor unions of his employes. Labor organizations have made little headway in this field, but Mr. Seabrook spoke highly of the sense of responsibility of the leaders of the two unions and of the mutual benefits that had resulted from the arrangement.

Hourly-rated field workers—most of them migrants—and plant workers have been organized by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, both A. F. L. They represent most of the 3,200 Seabrook workers.

Growing out of the testimony of several farmers before the commission was the theme that licensing of labor contractors or crew leaders, who round up crews of workers and bring them north under contract with the growers, might be a proper ecommenation fo the commission to make in its report to the President.

However, Frank Smith, president of the New Jersey Potato Growers Association, was cautious in his advocacy of this step.

"It might be a good thing to license them," he said, "but I don't know if you'd have any labor contractors left if you did."

The commission, which has held hearings in many other parts of the country, will continue its sessions here tomorrow. Next week the panel will go out to Saginaw, Mich. under the order creating it, the commission was directed to make a report to the President by Dec. 15, including recommendations for action, either legislative or administrative.

Members of the panel here today were Maurice T. Van Hecke, William H. Leiserson and Peter H. Odegard.